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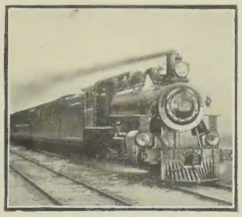

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THE ELECTIONS—AND AFTER.

WHILE it was a foregone conclusion in Canada among all who were in touch with the trend of public opinion that Mr. Meighen could not hope to win sufficient seats to give him a majority over the other parties, very few indeed anticipated that any party would obtain a majority which would make them independent of the other two.

A change in the political complexion at Ottawa was inevitable, as the need for a coalition of parties had disappeared, and the rise of the Progressives, or Farmers' Party, brought a new element into Federal politics.

It is much too early to attempt to forecast even the members of the Cabinet, and still more so to attempt to guess at the policy of the new Government. The sixty-five members who have been elected as Progressives, under the leadership of Mr. Crerar, individually have at heart much in common with one or other of the old historic parties, and they will surely realise from discussions in the House that the existing burden of the large National Debt will not permit any large reductions in Customs tariffs unless the alternative of a greatly-increased income tax or sales tax is accepted. It will probably be found that in other respects the policy of the Government will be not unsympathetic to the wishes of the farmers.

The question of immigration will have to be fully considered early in the first session of the new House, otherwise a year will be lost. This question is so bound up with the fortunes of the National Railways, as was most lucidly and strongly pointed out by Sir Joseph Flavelle in his very able report, that unless the first action of the new Government is to seek some method of relieving the country of the burden of railway ownership, stimulation of settlement in the Prairie Provinces will be imperative. From the knowledge gained from the last census of the serious outflow of population to the United States, it is evident that greater supervision and assistance must in future be given to new settlers in order to keep them in the country.

What view the new Government will take in regard to the encouragement of export trade remains to be seen. If in the future more use is made of the zealous and efficient staff of Trade Commissioners, not only can Canada's export trade in food products be greatly increased, but many lines of manufactured goods can be successfully sold in the world's markets through the facilities now offered by the ships of the C.G.M.M.

The results of the Washington Conference may be expected to relieve the new Government from various difficulties. The naval question will not assume so burdensome an appearance, and the Japanese question in British Columbia should now be easier of solution. If a broad and active immigration policy is adopted, the whole question of the reorganisation of the London offices will come up, in which case the acquisition of central offices, the staffing of the High Commissioner's office by Canadians, and the better co-ordination of the various Government departments will doubtless be attended to. As the Winnipeg *Tribune* said, in referring to this topic the other day: "We need aggressive publicity at the centre of the Empire to disperse the mists of prejudice and to counteract the efforts of those whose interests might tempt them to decry Canada. We cannot afford to make our headquarters in London the home of an unimaginative bureaucracy."

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada Signs the Treaty

The conclusion at Washington of the Treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan has, of course, been hailed with almost universal satisfaction in Canada. Presumably those newspapers which were making such a fuss over the fact that Canada had not received an individual invitation from the United States have by now recovered from their sensitiveness on that point. They ought to be consoled by the fact that the British Empire is represented on the document by the signatures of the plenipotentiaries of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and India, as well as of the United Kingdom.

There never was, of course, any desire on the part of anyone to minimise the importance of Canada or any of the other Oversea Dominions in connection with the questions to be discussed at Washington. Mr. Wickham Steed, the editor of *The Times*, who has been representing that journal at Washington, has paid a well-deserved tribute of recognition to the British delegation who, he said, were "like a band of brothers." The manner in which they have adopted a common standpoint and concentrated their efforts upon the attainment of the main purposes of the Conference he declares to have been highly creditable. "The influence of Sir Robert Borden," he says, "whose strong Canadian patriotism detracts in no wise from his instinctive comprehension of the American standpoint, has likewise been of the utmost service." The efforts of the delegates have assuredly been justified by the event.

* * *

Foch in Canada.

Marshal Foch has had the enthusiastic reception at Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec which he deserved. He gave Canadians, both English- and French-speaking, the opportunity desired by so many of them, to demonstrate

their admiration for our French Allies and the abiding nature of the historic ties between the two countries.

The functions arranged in honour of the Marshal were crowded with memories of comradeship in arms. The great soldier made full use of his opportunities to acknowledge the gallantry of the Canadian troops in the war, declaring that France would never forget what the Dominion and other parts of the Empire had done to save her civilisation from collapse before the German attack. And Mr. Mackenzie King, fresh from his triumph at the polls, in his first public address as leader of the majority in the House of Commons, said Canada had rallied to the side of France in the war because she was convinced that France had been unjustly assailed, and that liberty and democracy were jeopardised; and assured him that, under similar circumstances, she would take the same course again.

* * *

The Last Irish Secretary.

It has fallen, as it would seem, to the lot of a Canadian to be the last British Secretary of State for Ireland. Sir Hamar Greenwood, who was one of the signatories to the agreement with Sinn Fein, has held the office since April, 1920. He has been more fortunate in more than one respect than some of his fifty predecessors since the Union in 1801; though he has certainly had his full share of anxiety during these months. Sir Hamar has, as is well known, always been an out-and-out Home Ruler, and he believes all fears about the future in, and of, Ireland are groundless. "The histories of Canada and South Africa," he predicts, in an article in last Sunday's *Weekly Dispatch*, "will be more than realised in our newest and neighbouring Free State."

Sir Hamar bears testimony that the Irish policy from start to finish was that of the whole Cabinet, and says his duty as Chief Secretary was to carry it out in Ireland, and to defend its administration in the House of Commons. "I had," he says, "to draw the fire on my own head, take responsibilities, ignore the inevitable abuse, and profit by criticism." No one who knows Sir Hamar Greenwood can fail to recognise the fearlessness with which he has faced his formidable task to the very end.

* * *

The Canadian Club Lunch.

The inaugural luncheon of the Canadian Club of Great Britain on Monday was a great success, the members and their guests filling the large Edward VII. Room of the Hotel Victoria. The Canadian Club movement, with its post-luncheon speeches, has become a great social feature in the chief Canadian cities, where prominent visitors are invited to address the members of the Club, which includes nearly all the leading men in the city.

In Canada the rule is a short and quick lunch, and a short speech or address, and Sir Gilbert Parker, who presided on Monday, and claimed to be one of the earliest members of the Canadian Club movement, broke the fundamental and essential rule of these meetings by introducing the speaker, Professor Leacock, in a lengthy speech. Following upon the success of Monday's function, it is the intention of the Canadian Club of Great Britain to arrange similar luncheons every month. If they are ever to become a feature of Canadian social life in London, the chairman must realise that the members are busy men who have gathered together to meet each other and listen to a short address by a visitor of some importance, and must therefore introduce the speaker in the fewest possible words.

* * *

Mr. Leacock, Economist.

The Professor of Political Economy at McGill has enjoyed much success in his lectures and speeches here as a humorist, but his advocacy of the sales tax as they have it in Canada, as an alternative to income-tax, does not find favour with practical economists in this country. We doubt very much whether a Canadian Minister of Finance would not much prefer to raise all his direct taxation by income-tax if the people had been longer accustomed to this method of taxation and if the machinery for its collection were more fully organised. Discussing Mr. Leacock's proposals in the *Morning Post*, it was stated that the Taxation Committee of the Federation of British Industries had looked into the comparative merits of the sales tax and rejected it.

Perhaps the best argument given in favour of the British method of direct taxation is that it should be the object of the Government to see that everyone with a vote pays something, however small, in income-tax, thus making all citizens scrutinise public expenditure and at the same time realise the individual duty of citizenship. As one of Mr. Leacock's critics well puts it, "We don't want to hide the tax; we want to reduce it."

* * *

Sir Arthur Pearson.

Numerous Canadians are among the soldiers blinded in the war, to whom the tragic death of Sir Arthur Pearson means the loss of a personal friend. In all those who passed through St. Dunstan's he took the most intimate interest. What he has done during these last six or seven years for the many brave men who lost their sight while serving their country can never be over-estimated.

St. Dunstan's is the best monument that Sir Arthur Pearson could have, and its continuance is the best that he himself would have desired. Sir Neville Pearson well voices what would have been his father's wishes, in asking, in a letter we have received from him, that the public who have so fully and generously supported his unceasing work for St. Dunstan's and the National Institute for the Blind, should continue to help that work in every possible way. "My father's deepest concern," says Sir Neville, "was that the public should regard his work for the blind, not merely as a personal effort of his own, but as a national trusteeship placed in his hands by the people of the Empire."

* * *

Improving Southern Alberta.

The Farmers' Government of Alberta has taken an eminently practical step for the improvement of the southern portion of the Province from an agricultural point of view. A Southern Alberta Survey Board has been established with a comprehensive reference. It is to recommend a definite irrigation policy; to survey and classify non-irrigable areas, and recommend possible farming methods or other uses for such areas; to enquire into the financial conditions of farmers in the drought areas and suggest helpful and remedial measures, and to make recommendations for the re-establishment of municipal and school districts.

The usefulness of the Board promises to be all the greater because of its personnel, which was given in our "From East to West" Alberta news last week. It could have no better chairman than Mr. C. A. Magrath, who, in addition to being a member of the International Joint Commission, and having been Canadian Fuel Controller for several years, has had extensive experience in irrigation and other development work in Southern Alberta, and has represented in turn Lethbridge and Medicine Hat in the North-West Assembly and the Dominion Parliament. The other three members of the Board have all special qualifications for the work that has been placed in their hands.

* * *

"Made in Canada" Goods.

On several occasions the claims of "Made in Canada" goods have been urged upon the people of the Dominion with a view to adjusting the rate of exchange with the United States. Now they are being advocated for a purpose which one might have thought even more obvious. The Employment Service Council of Canada, which is charged with the duty of recommending to the Minister of Labour ways of preventing unemployment and of improving the administration of the Employment Service of Canada, has approached the problem from this side. It has taken the view that the importation of foreign goods

which could have been produced in Canada has been in the past responsible for the present unemployment problem; that a continuation of the purchase of imported goods will tend to accentuate the problem; and that the purchase of "Made in Canada" goods will furnish work to Canadian artisans, thereby assuring improved working conditions, lessening unemployment, and keeping Canadian money in circulation in the Dominion. The Employment Service Council of Canada, therefore, recommends to the purchasing public the desirability, "when prices are fair," of demanding goods produced in Canada. This effort of the Council deserves to meet with every success.

* * *

Cheap Rates via Panama.

The recent announcement that British steamship companies have cut their rates in half on merchandise from British to Pacific ports, via the Panama Canal, should have important effects on the trade of British Columbia. Already shipments of wheat have been made from Vancouver via Panama to this country, and with reduced freight rates, which are now as low as 20s. a ton, and may be still further cut as a result of competition, a great stimulus will be given to the shipment of British Columbian produce to Europe.

—* *—

LUNCHEON TO THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., will be entertained at luncheon on Monday next, 19th inst., by the Royal Colonial Institute at the Hotel Victoria, London. The chair will be taken by Sir Godfrey Lagden, and it is hoped that there will be a big assembly of Canadians in London to honour the late Governor-General of the Dominion.

Tickets (8s. 6d. each) may be obtained from the Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

—* *—

GENERAL BOOTH'S EMIGRATION PLANS.

General Booth, who has returned to London from abroad, believes that the worst of the period of unemployment and distress is over, and that in the near future there will be a great exodus from the Old World to the new western and southern lands.

In a statement published in the *War Cry*, he declares there ought to be no unemployed problem in view of the resources of the British Empire. The Salvation Army intends almost immediately to put into operation a scheme for the early transfer of 10,000 women to the Dominions, every one of whom will be going to assured employment.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or 8d. for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

KNOX.—At Mrs. Cole's Nursing Home, Miami, Manitoba, on November 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Knox, Miami, a son.

MINTO.—On December 7, at 16 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, the wife of Captain the Earl of Minto, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRAIGHEAD—JONES.—On November 24 at St. James Church, Bedford, Que., by the Rev. F. W. Whitley, M.A., Edith McGillivray, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wesley Jones, to Richard Reddich Craighead, B.Sc., of Bethlehem, Penn., youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reynolds Craighead, of Craighead, Penn.

MACLEOD—BRINTON.—On December 3, at Bombay, Lieut. Hector J. R. MacLeod, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. MacLeod, of Rossmore Avenue, Parkstone, great-grandson of the late Major Donald MacLeod, of Talisker, Skye, to Dorothy Maud, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. G. A. Brinton, Indian Head, Canada, and great-granddaughter of the late General Sir Richard Bonnycastle, R.E. (By cable.)

MILLS—TYNER.—On November 16, at the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon James, Mrs. Muriel Inman Tyner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Clark, of 240 Bloor Street West, to Leslie Gordon Mills, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Gordon Mills, of 89 Glen Road, Rosedale.

DEATHS.

CAYE.—On December 6, at Vancouver, following an operation, Mab (Cecil Otway), daughter of the late J. C. Record, of Ealing.

DEASE.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Lt.-Col. E. Ligstone, Notre Dame de Grace, P.Q., Margaret Lakeland, widow of Charles W. Dease, in her 76th year.

LARNACH.—At the City Hospital, Edinburgh, on December 6, John (Ian), son of John R. M. Larnach. (Canadian and New Zealand papers please copy.)

MARTIN.—On December 4, in Guernsey, Robert Martin, of Vancouver, B.C., in his 71st year. (Toronto and Vancouver papers, please copy.)

MEAKINS.—Accidentally, on November 30, in Montreal, Major Charles William Meakins, beloved husband of Jean Taylor.

—* *—

Those present at the memorial service for Sir Arthur Pearson at Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, included Lord Beaverbrook, Sir George and Lady Perley, and Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker. A wreath was sent from blinded Canadian soldiers.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Washington Conference.

"Mr. Secretary Hughes has done more up to the present than any one man since Armistice Day to get back on the much-desired path of peace that was missed at Versailles. His courageous attitude has captivated the hearts and imaginations of most peoples, whose chief desires are permanent peace and an ending of war in all shapes and forms."—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Need and the Opportunity.

"Our great need to-day is men—young, virile, unafraid of hard work, and capable of developing a spirit of courageous optimism. No country in the world offers such men so splendid an opportunity. No country possesses variety of resources in such abundant measure. British statesmen who help forward this comprehensive scheme of Empire settlement, or inter-emigration, will perhaps be achieving something infinitely greater than they realise towards the ideal of an association of free nations which presents such a solid basis of prosperous economics."—*Montreal Star.*

The Immigration Problem.

"There is lacking a truly rational immigration plan, based on a proper study of our needs and conditions; yet, so long as it is recognised that we must of necessity increase our population by immigration, it is incumbent upon us to seek such a plan in order to attract the kind of immigrants desirable. At the moment England can send to the Dominion a multitude of the right class, but our door is only timidly half-opened to them. Of course, it is not opportune to admit more than there is work for, and thus aggravate the crisis of unemployment. But are we doing everything possible to find employment for desirable immigrants?"—*La Patrie.*

The National Merchant Marine.

"Those pessimists who think the Canadian Government Merchant Marine is not contributing to Canadian prosperity should consult British Columbia exporters. These B.C. merchants have had the best year of their career, because of the effect of the Government fleet in those waters. For instance, lumber shipments to Australia have increased from nine million feet in 1918 to thirty-nine million feet in 1921. The shipments of lumber this year to all countries will break any previous British Columbia record. In addition, there have been large shipments of paper, cement, salmon, and other products, a large proportion of which was carried by ships of the new Government Merchant Marine."—*Ottawa Journal.*

The Canadian Winter.

"There is another aspect to this wonderful Canadian winter. Its severity is a powerful factor in moulding national character. While one may yearn for sunny climes and palm-dotted seashores it takes a Canadian winter to make men strong and vigorous in the battle of life. Our cold season is a possession of priceless value in the shaping of our characteristics. It is the opposite of cheerlessness. Too long it has been counted a liability instead of a great and positive asset."—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Brief and Breezy.

"A prairie editor says he prefers living in a country free from mountains, floods, and avalanches. He would feel rather lonesome without drought, hail, frost, and grasshoppers."—*Vancouver Province.*

"A candidate nominated in a Quebec riding was at one time a trapeze performer in a circus. He ought to know the ropes."—*Vancouver Province.*

"New York hotels have stored hundreds of dozens of valuable wine glasses and do not know what to do with them. Better send a traveller to Quebec and British Columbia."—*Victoria Times.*

"The difference between the Rugby football game as it is played in Canada and in the United Kingdom might be likened to the difference between wrestling and boxing."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

"Sir John Aird, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, thinks that too much is being said about unemployment in Canada. He will be glad to know that in Alberta the situation is regarded as no worse than usual at this season of the year."—*Calgary Herald.*

"Population enhances the value of real estate. Kill the industrial life of a community and values of neighbourhood farm property will flatten out like pancakes."—*Ottawa Journal.*

"Conviction of a Mrs. Jones who killed her husband reminds us that woman, now that she has a vote, should have no further objection to being hanged."—*Ottawa Journal.*

A firm of shipping agents in England write: "We should like as Canadians to offer our real appreciation of 'Canada.' We find the contents of its pages both interesting and helpful."

CANADIAN LIBERALS' VICTORY.

Probable Members of Mr. Mackenzie King's Cabinet.

THE final official returns of the Canadian general election have not yet been issued, but the completeness of the Liberals' victory is clear. The latest figures available at the time of going to press this week are:—

Liberals	117
Progressives (Farmers)	65
Liberal-Conservatives	51
Labour	2

When the Dominion Parliament dissolved in October the state of parties was: Liberal-Conservatives, 120; Liberals, 84; Progressives, 14; Independent, 4; vacant seats, 3.

The result of the last general election, held in 1917, was as follows: Government (Union), 153; Liberals, 82.

Of that held in 1911, the result was: Conservatives, 133; Liberals, 86; Independents, 2.

Successful and Defeated Candidates.

The successful candidates include, in addition to the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the following Liberals, who are regarded as likely members of the new Liberal Administration:

THE HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.

Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. G. P. Graham, Hon. R. Lemieux, Hon. H. S. Beland, Hon. A. K. Maclean, Hon. C. Murphy, Hon. J. Bureau, Mr. E. Lapointe, Mr. A. B. Hudson, and Mr. W. C. Kennedy.

The Hons. T. A. Crerar and Sir Henry Drayton were also returned.

The defeated candidates include the following Ministers:—Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, and the Hons. C. C. Ballantyne, F. B. McCurdy, E. K. Spinney, J. R. Wilson, J. W. Edwards, R. Monty, L. G. Belley, A. Fauteux, and L. P. Normand. Others are Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., and Brig.-General V. W. Odlum.

There is still doubt as to the fate of the Hon. R. B. Bennett (Calgary) and the Hon. R. J. Manion (Fort William).

The two Labour members elected are the Rev. J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg, C.) and Mr. J. A. Irvine (Calgary, E.).

Miss Agnes McPhail (Progressive) was elected for South Grey, and is thus the first woman M.P. at Ottawa. She announces that she will not wear a hat in the House.

In British Columbia, according to a cablegram received by Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for that Province, the following were successful: *Liberal-Conservative* (7): Messrs. G. Clark (Burrard), C. H. Dickie (Nanaimo), W. G. McQuarrie (New Westminster), Hon. H. H. Stevens and Mr. L. Ladner (Vancouver), Hon. S. F. Tolmie (Victoria), and Mr. J. A. McKelvie (Yale); *Liberal* (3): Messrs. P. Beattie (E. Kootenay), A. Stork (Skeena), and E. Munro (Westminster—doubtful); *Progressive* (2); Messrs. T. G. McBride (Cariboo) and L. W. Humphrey (W. Kootenay); *Independent* (1): A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni).

PARTY LEADERS' VIEWS.

When the result became known, Mr. Meighen simply said: "I accept the verdict of the people."

Mr. Mackenzie King said of the result: "The people of Canada have shown that they are heartily sick of coalitions, and it is a matter of satisfaction to me to find that the Liberal Party has been returned with a clear majority over both the other political groups in the House, so that it can carry on without coalescing on the one hand, or log-rolling on the other. The fact that the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec send Liberals as their sole representation to Ottawa is itself evidence that Liberal policies have had their appeal, not to any one class or group, but to all classes."

Mr. Crerar expressed great satisfaction with the result of the contests in the Prairie Provinces. He regretted that his expectations were not realised in Older Canada, but he declared that "the Progressive cause stands for the unity of Canada and a sound and self-reliant Canadianism." The Progressives, he added, were ready to help in the solution of the difficult financial and railway problems.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Toronto *Globe* describes the result as a magnificent display of the free working of democratic institutions and denies that the prosperity of the country or the continued existence of the Canadian industrial system was dependent upon the Conservative party.

The Toronto *Mail and Empire* declares that the solemn pledge of the Liberal party to establish a large measure of Free Trade was not taken seriously by the country. It deplores the appeals made to popular passion by the Liberal candidates in Quebec, and hopes "that the next time the Canadian people go to the polls they will not be in such a fury against their English-speaking fellow-citizens."

The *Montreal Star* says:—"The Canadian people have not turned away from even a hybrid variation of the good old Conservative party without some compelling reasons. These are not far to seek. To begin with, men who called themselves Conservatives would never have dreamed of falling victim to that most demented form of Socialism, viz., Government ownership of railways. Another fixed Conservative principle in the days of Sir John Macdonald was close co-operation with the British Empire. Mr. Meighen went to London. He became the principal public protagonist of the American policy of distrust and ingratitude towards Japan, the British ally. This time there is also no reason why industry should dread the Liberal victory with Sir Lomer Gouin and stalwart protectionists at headquarters. The cure is to get back to Conservative principles."

The French Press (says a *Times* cablegram) is moderate in tone, but manifestly elated over the success of the Liberal party, and what they call the vindication of Quebec.

THE LIBERAL CABINET.

Mr. Meighen will submit the resignation of his Cabinet to the Governor-General almost immediately, and Mr. Mackenzie King will be asked to form a Government. It is expected that Mr. Meignen will be offered a safe seat, and will lead the Opposition.

Sir George Perley will, we understand, tender his resignation of the High Commissionership when the new Government comes into office.

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CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

Continued from last week's "CANADA."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (4 Members).

Constituency.	Government.	Liberal.	Independent.
King's	J. F. McIsaac	J. J. Hughes	D. J. Mullen, F.
Prince	J. A. McNeill	A. E. McLean	H. Wright, F.-L.
Queen's	J. H. Myers	J. E. Sinclair	W. Jones
Queen's	D. Mackinnon	D. A. McKinnon	P. S. Brown, L.

QUEBEC (65 Members).

Argenteuil	Thos. Christie	P. R. McGibbon	J. E. Arnold, F.
Bagot	M. A. Dupuis	J. E. Marcile	L. Marcotte
Beauce	H. Lambert	Dr. H. S. Beland	J. Paquette, F
Beauharnois ..	Hon. R. Monty	L. J. Papineau	—
Bellechasse ...	E. Turgeon	C. A. Fournier	J. C. Cote, F.
Berthier	J. A. Barrette	Dr. Gervais	—
Bonaventure ...	T. R. Busteed	C. Marcil	—
Brome	Dr. Jos. Boulay	A. R. McMaster	—

Constituency.	Government.	Liberal.	Independent.
Chambly-Vercheres	—	J. Archambault	A. Guertin, F.-P.
Champlain ...	N. Desroches...	A. L. Desaulniers	T. Trudel, F.
Charlevoix-Montmorency	Hon. L. G. Belley	P. Casgrain	E. Perron
Chateauguay-Huntingdon	—	James A. Robb	P. McArthur, F.
Chicoutimi-Saguenay	—	E. Savard	S. Lapointe. Lib.
Compton	F. R. Cromwell	A. B. Hunt	—
Dorchester ...	P. Valliere	L. Cannon	—
Drummond-Arthabaska	W. Laliberte	N. K. Laflamme	J. A. Nadeau. L.-I. M. Blanchard, F.
Gaspe	J. E. Sirois	Hon. R. Lemieux	—
Hull	A. Thibault	Dr. J. E. Fontaine	S. Lafortune, F.
Joliette	J. P. Laporte	J. J. Denis	—
Kamouraska ...	Jos. Langlois	A. Stein	—
Labelle	A. J. A. St. Pierre	H. A. Fortier	J. B. Lachance. F. A. M. Menard. P.
Lapraire-Napierville	L. M. Corneiller	R. Lanctot.	—
L'Assomption-Montcalm	A. Forest, K.C.	P. A. Seguin	—
Laval-Two Mountains	—	J. A. C. Ethier	A. Theoret, F. A. G. Bibaud, I.
Levis	G. Gravel	B. Bourassa	—
L'Islet	Dr. J. Paquet	F. Fafard.	—
Lotbiniere	—	T. Vien	A. Lafleur
Maskinonge ...	A. Bellemere	E. Desroches	—
Matane	H. Boulay	F J. Pelletier	—
Megantic	Dr. A. Blondin	L. T. Pacaud	—
Missisquoi	F. X. A. Giroux	W. F. Kay	—
Montmagny	—	A. Dechenes	T. Coulombe, F.
Nicolet	—	A. Trahan	F. Proulx, F.
Pontiac	G. B. Campbell	F. S. Cahill	G. Landon, P.
Port Neuf	J. Lamarche	S. Delisle	K. Fafard, F.
Quebec County	L. E. Rheaume	H. E. Lavigueur	A. Lavergne, P.
Quebec E.	R. A. Drapeau	E. Lapointe	—
Quebec S.	T. Delaney	C. G. Power	F. F. Dussault
Quebec W.	P. Bertrand	G. Parent	—
Richelieu	W. G. M. Morgan	P. J. A. Cardin	—
Richmond-Wolfe	—	E. W. Tobin	A. Lemire, F.
Rimouski	C. Chaveau	E. D'Anjou	A. Lavoie, P.
St. Hyacinthe-Rouville	—	R. Morin	L. J. Gauthier, L.-P.
St. Johns-Iberville	V. Mailloux	J. Demers	—
Shefford	—	G. H. Boivin	H. Beaudry, F.
Sherbrooke ...	E. B. Worthington	F. N. McCrea	—
Stanstead	P. L. Baldwin	W. K. Baldwin	—
Temiscouata ...	N. Caron	C. A. Gauvreau	—
Terrebonne ...	Hon. A. Fauteux	J. E. Prevost	—
Three Rivers-St. Maurice	Hon. L. P. Normand	Hon. J. Bureau	A. Bettes, L.-F.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	—	G. Boyer	A. Farand, I. J. Charlebois, P.
Wright	F. A. Labelle	R. M. Gendron	H. M. Ellard, P.
Yamaska	—	A. Boucher	R. Plante, P.
Island of Montreal.			
G. E. Cartier	H. A. Cholette	S. W. Jacobs	Dr. J. O. Cartier, L.-I. L. O. Maille. I.-L. M. Buhay, S.
Hochelaga	J. R. Ayotte	Ed. C. St. Pere	—
Jacques Cartier	H. Gohier	D. A. Lafortune	J. A. Descarries, I.-C.
Laurier-Outremont	J. A. Nadeau	Sir L. Gouin	A. Mathieu, La.
Maisonneuve...	J. E. Bernier	Cl. Robitaille	Z. Tardiff, La J. O. Leclair. I.-L.
St. Anns	T. J. Coonan	J. C. Walsh, K.C	A. Lanouette La.
St. Antoine ...	W. G. Ross	W. Mitchell	—
St. Denis	—	Dr. A. Denis	J. C. Gauthier. I.-La. P. L. W. Dupre, I.-L.
St. James	L. Gauthier	F. Rinfret	U. Paquin, Nat
St. Lawrence-St. George	Hon, C. C. Ballantyne	H. M. Marler	R. Henderson. La.
St. Mary	H. Julien	Dr. Deslaurier	E. Germain. I.-L.
Westmount-St. Henry	W. Lamarre	P. Mercier	—
THE YUKON (1 Member).			
The Yukon.....	G. Black	F. T. Congdon	G. Pitts, F.-L. D. McLeod, L.

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OBITUARY.

Death of an ex-Cabinet Minister.

A cablegram from Ottawa announces the death of the Hon. Thomas W. Crothers, who was Minister of Labour in Sir Robert Borden's Cabinet, and was recently appointed to the Senate. Mr. Crothers was born at Northport, Ontario, in 1850, and after qualifying as a barrister practised in St. Thomas until 1908, when he was elected M.P. for West Elgin, Ont. (Portrait on page 273.)

At Sussex, N.B.—Mr. Charles H. Fairweather (70). At St. John.—Mr. W. H. Colwell (84). At the Narrows.—Dr. Charles B. Little (80). At Riley Brook.—Mr. Isaac Gaunce (101). At Edmundston.—Mr. J. H. Pelletier (45), formerly M.L.A. for Madawaska.

At Annapolis Royal, N.S.—Mr. A. E. Adams, one of the prominent orchardists in Nova Scotia, who was secretary of the United Fruit Companies for many years.

At Montreal.—Major Charles W. Meakins (62), who accidentally shot himself; Mr. Alexander J. Tait (49), a native of Delhi, who joined the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada in 1897. At Granby, P.Q.—Mr. Nelson Mitchell (57), a prominent merchant in the Eastern Township.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Jules Helbronner (77), formerly editor of *La Presse*, and later joint editor of the *Canada Gazette;* Mayor Camille Gladu (45), of East View. At Toronto.—Mr. William Guthrie (73), a native of Ayr, who settled in Guelph in 1865; Mr. E. B. W. Murray.

At Hamilton.—Rev. R. G. Sutherland, late rector of St. Mark's, and Canon of Christ Church Cathedral. At Kitchener. —Rev. Theo Spatz, D.D. (72). At Waterloo.—Mr. David Bean (70), a well-known publisher and an ex-Mayor. At Peterboro'. —Mr. John Lang (82), who represented East Peterboro' in the Dominion House of Commons for sixteen years. At Owen Sound.—Dr. J. A. Hensley. At Haileyburv.—Mr. Richard J. Gibbons, contractor. At London.—Mr. Edmund Meredith, K.C. (76), a native of the city and a leading barrister for many years.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Byde Hallock (39), a well-known curler.

At Vancouver.—Mr. George D. Scott (55), a native of P.E.I., who settled here in 1888, and was for twenty-two years provincial manager of the London and Lancashire Insurance Co.; Councillor Roper Brown (80), of North Vancouver. At Victoria.—Mr. William Houston (62), a native of Dunfermline, and for thirty years associated with the marine engineering and shipbuilding industry in B.C.; Mr. William F. Drysdale (58), contractor, a native of Lanark, Scotland, who had lived here many years.

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WINDSOR'S LIQUOR STORES.

Another phase in the liquor situation at Windsor, Ont., has developed by the imposition by the magistrate, Mr. Gundy, of a fine of $200 upon the Essex Importing Company for keeping liquor in a place other than a dwelling-house (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). The appeal against this decision which has been lodged will be facilitated by the Attorney-General, as he is anxious to have the right of companies doing export business without bonded warehouse licences definitely settled. Under the magistrate's decision, liquor now held in warehouses by companies to which bonded warehouse rights have not been granted by the Dominion Government may be seized by the provincial authorities. Six such companies now hold beer and liquor worth $200,000 in store at Windsor.

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Canadian Orangemen are arranging a monster pilgrimage to Belfast for the Twelfth of July celebrations next year. A special liner is to be engaged. The pilgrims will leave Canada on Dominion Day, July 1, and proceed direct to Belfast. After a stay of some days in Ireland the party proposes to make a tour of historic cities in England and Scotland, and then to visit the Canadian battlefields in France and Flanders.

The Court of Session, Edinburgh, recently gave leave to presume the death of Dr. Allister Forbes McKay, M.B., Ch.B., who was a member of the Northern party of the Canadian (Stefannson) Arctic expedition. Mr. William McKinley, one of the scientific staff of the expendition, stated that Dr. McKay's party was seen on February 16, 1914, on the way to Wrangel Island, but no further news of him was received, and undoubtedly he and his men were lost in a storm.

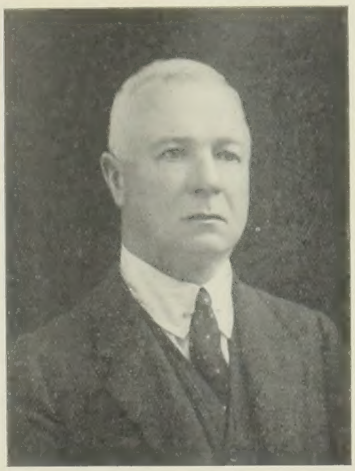
CANADA CLUB AND MR. COLMER.

Recognition of Services of Retiring Honorary Secretary.

THE Canada Club dinner, held at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday night, was well attended by members, who were glad to show their appreciation of the long and devoted services which Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., the honorary secretary, has given to the club during the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Colmer's health was proposed in a felicitous speech by SIR GEORGE PERLEY, who presided, and who was able to bear testimony, from intimate personal knowledge, to the untiring and important work done by Mr. Colmer in this and other directions. The remarkable growth in the membership and usefulness of the Canada Club, he said, had taken place during the last twenty-five years, and was in great part due to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Colmer. During the whole war period he had carried on splendid work as hon. secretary of the Canadian War Contingent Association. It was the gift of a cheque for £6,000 from Mr. Elliott T. Galt which first set the association in motion, but it was Mr. Colmer's organising ability which ensured its objects being so effectively accomplished.

SIR CAMPBELL STUART read letters of appreciation of Mr. Colmer's successful management of the Canada Club from the Duke of Connaught, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Meighen, and Sir Arthur Currie. He also referred to the pleasure they all felt that night in having with them a member of the Club, Sir Hamar Greenwood, who had won the admiration and gratitude not only of Canada, but of the whole Empire, for the part he had played in bringing about a solution of the age-long Irish difficulty.



MR. J. G. COLMER, C.M.G.

SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD, in a brilliant and most eloquent speech, referred to his long friendship with Mr. Colmer, which had commenced in the first year of his coming to England, in 1895. Proceeding to refer to Sir Campbell Stuart's remarks on the Irish settlement, he said:—

"I may say of myself, with modesty, and certainly with pride, that a Canadian has borne some part in the last two years in the Treaty which has just been signed. The great contribution that Canadians have made to the common stock of the Empire lies principally in the fact that long, long ago they solved the problem of how different races and different religions can live together in friendship and live within the single boundaries of the British Commonwealth. That was a contribution, in my mind, initiated in Canada, which has made the marvellous progress of the British Empire and its future strength possible.

"His Majesty's Government have signed a great pact of peace with the representatives of the Irish race—not only the representatives of Irishmen in Ireland, but also representatives of a more numerous race who live outside that island. I consider it as a great bond of honour and confidence. I believe it will be honoured in the letter and the spirit. Canadians may be proud of the fact that their Constitution—the Confederation Act of 1867, which was the product of the coalition of those days headed by Sir John Macdonald and the Hon. Sir George Brown—is the very basis on which the Constitution of Ireland will be built up and will, I think, be successful.

"If it is decreed that I, a Canadian, shall be the last Irish Secretary, I hope my fellow-countrymen will consider that I have done my best to bring peace to the Free State of Ireland, as, I believe, my predecessors and wiser men before I was born did their best, and successfully, to bring peace to the Dominion of Canada. I for one believe that this latest and newest and this neighbour Free State of ours will no longer be a source of weakness and anxiety, but a source of growing strength to the great Commonwealth of the British Empire, of which we are all members."

The EARL of ABERDEEN made a happy speech, in which he bore his testimony to the courtesy and ability with which the retiring hon. secretary had directed the affairs of the club, and had so largely helped to make it the important and influential society which it had now become. He added that it would be a source of satisfaction to Mr. Colmer, and to them all, to feel that his mantle had fallen on one who was worthy of it, and who would prove to be the right man in the right place.

Sir George Perley then, on behalf of the Club, presented Mr. Colmer with a Queen Anne tazza (cake-dish) of 1712 and four Trencher salt-cellars of 1726.

MR. COLMER, who had an enthusiastic reception, said he was much touched, and rather embarrassed by the kindness and consideration of his fellow-members of the Canada Club, and expressed his appreciation of the generous way in which his services had been referred to both in the speeches and the letters that had been made and read, as well as of the beautiful presentation made to him. The gathering, he said, would always be one of the most pleasant recollections of his life, and their gift would be a source of much gratification for its memories and associations, both to him and his family.

Much of the credit, continued Mr. Colmer, had been due to the Committee with whom he had been associated. In any case, however, the honorary secretaryship had been a labour of love to him, for he was, and always had been, proud of the Club, its reputation, and its progress. The labour it had involved had been more than repaid in the satisfaction his part in the work has given to his fellow-members.

"The success of the Club," he proceeded, "much as it may be assisted by the Committee and your honorary secretary, has been largely the result of the progress Canada has made in the last thirty years or more, and of the rapid growth of Canadian interests in the United Kingdom. At the same time, there has been a splendid unanimity and camaraderie amongst its members, and the members of the Committee, which has now been in existence for about twenty years. They have all helped to promote its usefulness and influence, and have contributed to the prominence the Club has attained, and to the valuable work which we like to think it has accomplished in the interests of the Dominion." He ventured to predict that the position of the Club, as it stood to-day, was nothing like what it would be in the future as Canada continued to march along the line of development which it had followed ever since Confederation. He expressed his confidence in the return of normal conditions in the near future, sooner perhaps than many expected, and in the early inauguration of a further era of expansion and development.

"The Club," continued Mr. Colmer, "was formally founded in 1810. There are indications that it was in existence some years previously. It was formed as a dining club by a few Anglo-Canadians for social intercourse and to promote Canadian interests as far as possible. I believe its original members did not exceed a dozen in number. It generally dined in the City, in some of the old taverns, which have now passed away. The London Tavern, and later the Albion in Aldersgate Street, were the favourite places of resort. I believe the members dined regularly at the later tavern for over fifty years. Sometimes the Club went farther afield, and held dinners at Greenwich, Blackwall, and Tilbury. I joined the Club in 1886. In those days dinners of from thirty to forty members were considered exceptional gatherings. I have dined at the Albion when only nine members were present, and on many occasions when less than twenty members were there. In the 'eighties and before, the dinners were 'some' dinners. There were many more courses than now, and two or three dishes to every course; and different wines for each course; and so far as I can remember no one seemed to be any the worse. The cost of the dinners was generally between £2 and £3, and I have known them to be over £3 per head.

"About 1900, it was decided at my suggestion to form a Committee to manage the Club. A few years later we commenced to meet in the West End instead of in the City, and I must say that at first some of the older members did not take kindly to the change. The price of our dinners was brought down to a fixed rate. We also became much more moderate in our menus, which was probably for the good of our members and their guests.

"Naturally, our membership began to grow, as Canada became more prominent, and the dinners were more largely attended. Our average for many years has been nearer two hundred than one hundred, and there were occasions when the table plans included three hundred names, and once or twice nearer four hundred. The Club has always had a reputation as one of the best of the dining clubs of London, and the number of distinguished guests who attend its gatherings has often been the subject of comment. You will recollect that the Prince of Wales honoured us on two occasions in recent years with his presence, and that being a good Canadian, and

a Western rancher, His Royal Highness has since become a member. At one of our dinners the guests included four or five members of the Royal Family, which shows the keen interest they take in everything connected with Canada."

"In the old days, and even in the first years of my tenure of office, the honorary secretary was the sole official of the Club. He did everything but elect members, which was arranged by ballot before dinner. The secretary had to arrange the dinners, choose the President for the evening, select and invite the Club guests, keep the accounts and collect them, and write up the 'parish business' as it was called, which consisted of a more or less complete account of each meeting. The reading by the secretary of this 'parish business' years ago was always a source of some amusement. Fines of a gallon of claret were sometimes imposed upon members in the olden days for absence after promises to attend, or for other delinquencies.

The Club's Oldest Members.

"Many of you may be surprised to learn that there have only been three honorary secretaries in the last sixty or seventy years. I succeeded Tom Gillespie, as he was known to all his friends, and a splendid fellow he was; but he only occupied the position for comparatively a few years. His predecessor was Gisborne Molineux, of the Canada Company, who held office for certainly between thirty and forty years. It may also interest you to know that our oldest members, in order of seniority, are Thomas Reynolds, who joined in 1874, nearly fifty years ago, and is now the Father of the Club; Thomas Bischoff, who dates from 1880, comes next; then follow Molson Macpherson, 1881; myself, 1886; Sir Thomas Skinner, 1887; and Ernest Heatley, 1888."

Some day, perhaps, remarked Mr. Colmer, an enterprising member would go through the papers and prepare a little monograph on the subject, if he was not able to do so himself. The records were more or less complete from 1810, except for a few years. The papers relating to that interregnum could never be found, although he made every effort to do so.

In thanking the President for the terms in which he had proposed the toast, and his further allusion to the work he had undertaken in connection with the War Contingent Association, Mr. Colmer said that it had been a satisfaction to him to know that the people of Canada felt that there was someone over here looking after the individual comfort and interests of the men all the time.

He was glad, concluded Mr. Colmer, to have been succeeded as honorary secretary by so capable a man, and so enthusiastic a member as Mr. Arthur Nunns. He was well-known in Canada, from his long service with the Imperial Bank, and also to the Anglo-Canadian community, with whom he was very popular. There was nothing small about Nunns. His success in many ways, and in many positions, since he returned to London from Canada, and especially during the war, in connection with the Maple Leaf Club, was a guarantee that the Club would be as well looked after in the future.

Canada and Newfoundland.

SIR GILBERT PARKER proposed the health of the visitors, to which LORD MORRIS replied, referring to the many illustrious visitors who had been entertained by the Club in the past, and foretelling the Club's even more rapid growth and usefulness in the future. His references to the friendly relationships which had always existed between Newfoundland—his native country—and the Dominion of Canada, and the reasons why Newfoundland had preferred to maintain a separate political existence, evoked much applause.

MR. E. R. PEACOCK, in a short and humorous speech, proposed the health of the President, SIR GEORGE PERLEY, who in reply said that he wished to take this opportunity of referring to the pride with which all members of the Canada Club had followed the career of Mr. Peacock since he had come to London—a career which reflected so much credit on himself and on the financial institutions which he represented, and proof of which was given in his recent election as a Director of the Bank of England. Sir George then proposed the health of the new Secretary, Mr. A. L. Nunns, to whom he felt sure all members of the Club would give the same hearty friendship and support as they had accorded to his predecessor.

In acknowledging this toast, Mr. NUNNS modestly referred to the difficulties he would naturally find in following Mr. Colmer, but assured his fellow-members that he would give the same devotion to the interests of the Club.

The names of those present appear on page 274.

MR. COLMER'S CAREER.

Mr. Joseph G. Colmer was educated at the City of London School, and over forty years ago joined the Merchants Bank in Canada as secretary to the general manager. When Sir Alexander T. Galt was appointed first High Commissioner for the Dominion in 1880, he selected Mr. Colmer to accompany him to London as private secretary. Very shortly after he was appointed official secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner; and in that important capacity he served also under Sir Charles Tupper and Lord Strathcona. In 1903 he resigned, after near twenty-four years' service, to join the well-known financial firm of Coates, Son and Co., in which he is now a partner. Mr. Colmer acted as a member of the Tariff Commission appointed by the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He was created C.M.G. in 1888.

In 1896 Mr. Colmer shared the prize of 1,000 guineas given by the *Statist* for the best essay on the Commercial Federation of the Empire. He has been three times elected Master of the Patten Makers' Company, has been a member of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, is now on the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, and one of his Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London. As soon as the war broke out, he took an active part in organising the Canadian War Contingent Association, and carried out the arduous duties of hon. secretary until the termination of its work. Possessed of exceptional organising ability, tact, and urbanity of manner, Mr. Colmer is held in high esteem by his many friends in Canada, and by the Anglo-Canadian community.

In 1886 Mr. Colmer married Miss Margaret Cox Black, daughter of the late Mr. P. Y. Black, W.S., of Glasgow, and grand-daughter of the late Professor J. R. McCulloch, the well-known writer on political economy.

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A Plea for Its Fuller Recognition.

"What the League of Nations Has Done" was the title of a lecture given by Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, before the Richmond branch of the League of Nations Union, on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Smith dealt with the subject in exhaustive fashion, pointing out the principles upon which the League of Nations was founded, and the numerous results of real value which had already been accomplished by it. The League of Nations, he said, had this universal object: it sought first, by regular meetings between statesmen, to work out common policies between nations, adapted to common ends, without any surrender by any nation of its own sovereign freedom of action. War might break out in spite of the League, and, indeed, still existed, but, he asked, was that any reason why the world should not get along with one war instead of ten? Mr. Smith emphasised the need for a generous allowance of patience, and a fuller recognition of what had already been achieved in so short a time. He contended that the League had not received that recognition by Governments which its importance deserved. How could any Government, he asked, including our own, expect the public to support morally the principles of the League of Nations if there were no lead given by the Government in the matter? If publicity were necessary for the carrying on of the war financially and otherwise, publicity was none the less necessary for the League of Nations and its principles.

As showing the desire of even our late enemies to meet the new situation, Mr. Smith mentioned that he had been three times at conferences at Geneva this year, and at each one of them there were present delegates from Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Albania, as well as from all the other countries of the League. In detailing the safeguards provided against anything but the fullest consideration of an international question, he emphasised the fact that when a Commission reported to the Conference on any subject, its report came before the Plenary Committee, and fell to the ground unless it represented a two-thirds majority; thus emphasising the spirit of compromise which was at the basis of the principles of the League. There were now, he pointed out, forty-eight nations that had given their allegiance to the League, making it representative of about three-quarters of the population of the globe, and it seemed impossible to avoid the conclusion that the United States must join with the rest of the civilised world in the movement.

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THE CANADIAN NAVY.

H.M.C.S. *Aurora*, *Patriot*, and *Patrician* left Halifax, N.S., last Saturday for an extended cruise to the West Indies, returning to Halifax on April 29.

The Admiralty announce that one vacancy exists for an officer of the Royal Canadian Navy to specialise in gunnery. The names of Lieutenants, R.C.N., desiring to be considered for specialisation are to be forwarded through their commanding officers to the Director of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

—* *—

Mr. Ernest Rourke, Controller of Currency at Ottawa, has committed suicide following upon the discovery of defalcations in the Finance Department (says Reuter's correspondent). The auditors found that uncancelled coupons of Victory Loan had been cashed abroad, after they had been paid by the Department, to the extent of many thousands of dollars. It is officially announced that Mr. Rourke was not implicated.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

Mr. Lloyd George has presented Lady Greenwood with the pen with which he signed the Irish Treaty, as a token of appreciation of her husband's efforts for peace.

* *

The Countess of Minto gave birth to a daughter at 10 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, on December 7. The Countess, who was formerly Miss Marion Cook, of Montreal, was married to the Earl in that City on January 19 last.

* *

Colonel Crossfield, vice-president of the British Legion, was the guest at luncheon of the Governor-General and the Lady Byng of Vimy during his visit to Ottawa.

* *

The Hon. Mrs. Piers Legh has arrived in Montreal to spend Christmas with Lord and Lady Shaughnessy. Later she will visit her mother, Mrs. Bradford, in Nashville, Tennessee.

* *

Colonel F. B. Black has been appointed to the Senate to represent New Brunswick in place of the late Senator Domville.

* *

Marshal Foch arrived at Ottawa on December 4 and was given a great reception both by the Government representatives and the citizens. An eloquent address was delivered by Mr. Mackenzie King. After lunching with the Governor-General, Marshal Foch left for Montreal. He afterwards proceeded to Quebec.

* *

Earl and Countess Beatty, the Hon. Peter Beatty, and Mr. Antony G. de Roth-schild, who have been visiting Canada, arrived at Southampton by the *Adriatic* on December 8.

* *

Mr. Anthony D. Rothschild, while visiting Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hosmer, Drummond Street, Montreal.

* *

Mrs. Andrew Dawes, of Montreal, and her daughter, Mrs. Lorne Bond, who have sailed by the *Empress of Russia* for Hong Kong, will be the guests of Mrs. Dawes' brother, Mr. H. T. Wilgress, and Mrs. Wilgress in Hong Kong. Mrs. Wilgress has also sailed by the *Empress of Russia* from Vancouver to join her husband.

* *

The Oxford University ice hockey team, which is touring in Belgium and Switzerland, includes Messrs. K. E. Tayler (Queen's University, Kingston, and Oriel), F. L. L. Neylan (St. Michael's College, Toronto, and Pembroke), E. B. Pitblado (Manitoba University and Queen's), R. H. G. Bonnycastle (Toronto University and Wadham), L. B. Pearson (Toronto University and St. John's), G. R. McCall (McGill and New), D. R. Michener (Alberta University and Hertford), and J. C. Farthing (McGill and New).

* *

Mr. Decatur, of Messrs. Decatur and Bull, wholesale hardware merchants, returned to Montreal this week.

Sir George and Lady Perley were present at the opening of Parliament last Wednesday.

* *

Among Lord Beaverbrook's weekend guests at Cherkley were the Lord Chancellor and Lady Birkenhead, Sir James Dunn, and Miss Peggy Lewis. Mr. Lloyd George motored down on Monday and spent the day there.

* *

Mrs. Plunkett Magann, of Toronto, will spend Christmas in England.

THE LATE HON. T. W. CROTHERS.
(See page 270.)

Sir Gilbert Parker presided at the luncheon given in London on Monday by the Canadian Club of Great Britain to Professor Stephen Leacock. Among others at the chairman's table were Lady Parker, Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wade, Mrs. Chrimes, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Noxon, Col. P. Pelletier, Mr. John Howard, and Mr. G. M. Moon.

* *

Admiral John Denison presided at the luncheon given last week by the London branch of the Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association to Professor Stephen Leacock and Mr. W. C. Noxon (Agent-General for Ontario). Others present were: Sir George McLaren Brown, Sir James Murray, Sir Charters Symonds, Hon. Arthur Crichton, Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, Messrs. F. C. Wade, W. C. Noxon, A. W. Atwater, G. W. Badgerow, H. P. Biggar, P. J. Hannon, M.P., W. H. Ingram, W. Humble, D. J. Armour, S. Y. Blake, H. D. Bentliff, T. Mathew, T. Moss, Clarence Stanbury, E. R. Peacock, R. Mc D. Peacock, H. M. Hubbard, J. A. T. Lloyd, E. C. Macleod, Aubrey Fullerton, H. E. Roaf, I. D. Sprunt, Edgar Dale, T. T. Champion, E. L. Robson, Gordon Edgar, S. H. Godman, C. V. Booth, D. G. Matthews, D. J. Cochrane, J. H. Pangman, H. E. Wimperis, F. A. C. Redden, Arthur Ellis, W. Lefroy, F. D. Benjamin, W. L. Griffith, S. Kilpatrick, R. L. Prizer, C. S. Wright, Dr. E. F. Hatton, Lt.-Commander F. Paget Hett.

The diploma of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons has been conferred on Dr. L. H. Appleby (M.D. Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., M.P.C., F.R.C.P., London Hospital).

* *

Mrs. Clive, of Whitfield Hoo, Kent, England, who has been visiting her cousin, Lady Byng, in Ottawa, was the guest in Toronto of Mrs. E. N. Beard-more before leaving for Washington.

* *

Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, was to be one of the speakers yesterday (Friday) at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Sheltering Homes, at which the Lord Mayor of Liverpool was to preside.

* *

Lady Sybil Grey, Sir George and Lady Perley, Lady Goold-Adams, Mrs. Gemmill, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cambie, and Miss Montizambert were among those present at the Victoria League Ball at Chesterfield House last week.

* *

Sir James McKechnie, managing director of Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness, left Liverpool last Saturday by the Cunard liner *Scythia*. Before returning to England towards the end of next month he will visit important industrial centres in Canada.

* *

Mr. J. H. Turner, of Bingham House, Petersham Road, Richmond, former Premier and Agent-General of British Columbia, though still confined to his room, is now able to sit up, and has been taking a keen interest in the Canadian election results and current events.

* *

The Fellowship of the Maple Leaf propose to present the Rev. Dr. G. E. Lloyd, Bishop-elect of Saskatchewan, with episcopal robes, etc. Mrs. Andrews (care of Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, 13, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1) has consented to act as treasurer.

* *

Mr. H. Percy Borden, a cousin of Sir Robert Borden, is in a nursing home in London recovering from an operation. Mr. and Mrs. Borden came over to bring their two little girls to school, and Mr. Borden had gone back to Canada when he was taken ill, and advised to come to London for an operation.

* *

The Rev. Harold Gibb, who assisted on Tuesday at the memorial service for Sir Arthur Pearson, at Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone, belongs to a well-known Quebec family, his grandfather being the late Mr. James Gibb, of Woodfield, Quebec. He was wounded in the South African war, and was blinded soon after exchanging a chaplaincy for a combatant commission in France.

* *

Among the departures for Canada by the *Melita* on December 7 were Mrs. D. Beland, Mr. A. B. Brodrick, Mr. Gerald Brown and Miss Brown, Rev. G. and Mrs. I. Cecil Smith, Mr. S. Charlton, Dr. Clark, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. J. [illegible], Mrs. W. Fletcher, Mr. C. E. Gausden, Mr. R. Gibson, Mrs. A. Gray, Mrs. F. L. Harris, Mr. J. A. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hurtubise, Mr. W. Hyde, Mr. D. and Mrs. J. Kerr, Mr. D. Keys, Mrs. C. A. and Miss A. Magrath, Miss M. Lukis, Mr. A. Martel, Mr. B. C. and Mrs. F. Mees, Mrs. M. Miller, Mr. A. and Miss M. L. Moffat, Mrs. A. Muir, Mr. F. H. and Mrs. C. Nesbitt, Mr. M. Pope, Dr. A. J. Richer, Mrs. and Miss Sharples, Mrs. D. E. Shaw, Mr. Travers Sweatman, K.C., Mr. W. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. H. Terwhitt-Drake, Mr. J. Vickers, Mr. W. White.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

DECEMBER 16.—International Circus and Christmas Fair, Olympia (till January 21).
DECEMBER 17.—Launch of C.P.S. *Montclare* at Glasgow, and trial trip of the *Montcalm*.
DECEMBER 19.—Royal Colonial Institute luncheon to the Duke of Devonshire.
DECEMBER 26.—Imperial Circus and Hippodrome, Crystal Palace, opens.
Christmas Carnival and Children's Fair in aid of Child Welfare Institutions, Royal Albert Hall, 1.30-10 (till January 4).

PURELY PERSONAL.—*continued.*

Mr. T. M. McAvity, of St. John, who now represents his firm in London, has been elected to the Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London.

* *

At the luncheon given on December 9 by the Speaker and Mrs. Whitley to the American Ambassador and Mrs. Harvey, the guests included the High Commissioner for Canada and Lady Perley.

* *

Mr. S. E. Percival, Assistant to the Agent-General for Ontario, was in attendance on Wednesday at the Annual Royal Fat Stock Show at York, at which the Ontario Government had a stand displaying the products of the Province.

* * —

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Alexandra Robinson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Robinson, of Pittsburgh, Penn., U.S.A., to Capt. Samuel Walter Abbott, of Winnipeg, only son of the late John A. Abbott, formerly of Lisduff House, Killimore, Co. Galway, Ireland. Miss Robinson was a popular visitor in Winnipeg last summer, staying with her cousin, Mr. Hugh Sutherland, of that city.

* *

The engagement is announced of Georgina A. Freidy, daughter of Mrs. James Freidy, Calgary, to P. Arthur Gregoire, Winnipeg. The marriage will take place this month.

* *

Judge and Mrs. Wismer, of Barrie, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean, to Mr. Maurice Hutchinson Esten, barrister, Barrie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Esten. The marriage is to take place early in January.

* *

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Combes, Trenton, Ont., the marriage has taken place of their youngest daughter, Agnes, and Mr. James Harold Ross, of Ottawa. Rev. (Major) Harry A. Frost officiated.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lucille Godefroy de Tonnancourt, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. L. G. de Tonnancourt, Montreal, to Mr. Fernand Racette, son of Mr. J. B. Racette, also of Miss Alice Jette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Jette, to Mr. Paul L. Godefroy de Tonnancourt, son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. de Tonnancourt.

* *

The marriage of Miss Ada Nicholson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nicholson, to Mr. William A. Smith, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, of Montreal, has taken place at St. George's Church, Montreal.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Smith, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Helen, to Mr. Donald Alan Burpee, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Burpee, of McAdam, N.B. The marriage will take place this month.

* *

The marriage of Miss Edna Irene Webb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Webb, to Mr. Robert B. Watson, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Watson, Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount, has taken place at St. Matthias' Church, Westmount.

* *

The marriage of Miss Alice May Drysdale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Drysdale, to Mr. Eric William Camp, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Camp, took place on December 3 at the home of the bride's parents, 4160 Dorchester Street West, Montreal.

* *

The marriage has taken place at the Blessed Sacrament Church, Ottawa, of Miss Bertha Lillian Murphy, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Murphy, and niece of the Hon. Charles Murphy, to Mr. Walter C. Squire, eldest son of Mr. N. J. Squire, and the late Mrs. Squire.

* *

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Gauvin, daughter of Mr. Charles Gauvin, of Quebec, secretary of the Battlefields Commission, and Mrs. Gauvin, to Mr. Jean Jacques Bruneau, son of Mr. Justice Arthur Bruneau, of Montreal, is to take place on December 20.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Izard (the English violinist), of Victoria, B.C., daughter of Mrs. Izard and the late Rev. Arthur Izard, of Slindon, Sussex, to Mr. C. Harold Massiah, of Montreal, late of the Pioneers, C.F.C. and 5th C.M.R. The marriage will take place this month at Montreal

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE
A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

FOOTBALL.

CROYDON (ELMERS END GROUND).—Canadian Banks v. Royal Bank of Scotland, December 17.

INDOORS.
THEATRES, ETC.

COMEDY, Panton Street.—"The Faithful Heart" (Godfrey Tearle, Mary Odette).
GAIETY, Strand.—"The Little Girl in Red."
HAYMARKET, Haymarket.—"Quality Street" (Fay Compton, Hilda Trevelyan).
HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"Cairo" (Lily Brayton, Oscar Asche).
ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"A Bill of Divorcement" (Lilian Braithwaite).
SAVOY, Strand.—"Paddy the Next Best Thing."
WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Bull-Dog Drummond" (Gerald Du Maurier).

Varieties.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.
MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.
PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "Co-optimists." ("Pierrotic" entertainment.)
PALLADIUM, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.
PAVILION, Piccadilly.—"Fun of the Fayre."

CONCERTS.

WIGMORE HALL, Wigmore Street.—Scriabin Recital by Lilias Mackinnon, Saturday, 17, at 8.15. The Meredyll Pianoforte Quartet, Monday, 19, at 8.15. Violin Recital by Adila Fachiri, Tuesday, 20, at 8.15. Pianoforte Recital by Harold Samuel, Saturday, 17, at 3.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.
CHENIL GALLERIES, King's Road, Chelsea.—Annual Exhibition of Society of Wood Engravers.
CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition; National Cat Club Show (closes Saturday, 17).
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.
ROYAL ACADEMY, Piccadilly.—Annual exhibition of Royal Society of Portrait Painters.

At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, Miss Marion Stewart Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ross, was married to Mr. Leonard Brookfield Hardaker, of Pueblo, Mexico.

* *

The marriage of Gwyneth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hardie, Montreal, to Mr. Geoffrey W. Hadrill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Hadrill, of Montreal, took place on December 15 at St. Matthias' Church, Westmount.

AT THE CANADA CLUB DINNER.

The Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair, B. C. Alexander, A. C. Allan, L. J. A. Amyot, W. Yardley Andrews, Donald Armour, Cyril Armstrong, F. W. Ashe, A. W. Atwater, K.C. G. W. Badgerow, Sir C. C. Barrie, M.P., F. D. Benjamin, H. B. F. Bingham, Sir A. E. Bowen, R. G. Brightman, Sir G. McLaren Brown, J. J. Brown, C. G. Bryan.

C. Cambie, Dr. A. A. Carr, W. Carruthers, G. C. Cassels, J. Cankutt, D. Coleman, J. G. Colmer, Hon. A. Crichton.

Sir C. Davidson, J. Davidson, J. Davie, J. B. Donnelly, L. A. Dowie, P. F. O. Driscoll, D. Duncan.

P. R. Flemming, L. Friedlander, A. L. Fullerton.

P. Garratt, A. H. Gault, A. Gibbs, S. Gordon, Sir H. Greenwood, W. L. Griffith, R. Grinnell.

V. A. Halford, Sir H. Hambling, C. E. B. Hanson, P. C. Harte, C. R. Hegar, Dr. T. B. Hewson, A. C. Hobble, G. R. Hooper, J. Howard, H. M. Hubbard, A. W. Hughes, Col. Humble Burkett, F. Hyde.

F. S. Isard.

A. S. Jameson, J. W. Johnston, S. L. Jones, Wm. Kerr, S. Kilpatrick.

H. E. Lambert, J. B. Lawford, W. Lefroy, T. J. Lendrum, A. G. Leonard, W. J. Leonard, W. Lochhead, A. Lund.

J. A. MacDonald, A. McDougall, S. R. Mackenzie, J. Mackie, E. C. Macleod, A. A. Macnab, A. Maxwell, H. T. McAuliffe, W. N. McIlwraith, W. H. McNally, C. W. Milne, A. E. Moore, W. G. Morden, M.P., Lord Morris, S. Morse, S. B. Murray.

L. H. Nelles, Lord Richard Nevill, W. C. Noxon, A. L. Nunns (Hon. Secretary).

J. H. Pangman, A. Park, Sir G. Parker, E. R. Peacock, P. Pelletier, Sir R. W. Perks, Sir G. Perley (President), T. G. Pheasants, A. R. Phipps, T. Porter.

J. Rae, E. A. Reid, F. B. Robins, Sir A. Roger, W. Russell.

T. G. Scott, J. Sharpe, F. R. A. Shortis, A. L. Smith, J. O. Smith, Sir A. W. Smithers, M.P., H. Smithers, A. W. Sparling, Sir C. Stuart.

E. Taylor, G. L. Thompson, H. B. Thomson, C. R. Urquhart.

F. C. Wade, G. A. Walker, W. E. Wallace, S. Warwick, E. R. Wayland, T. R. Whitley, Dr. A. S. Woodwark, R. C. Wyse.

MOUNTAINEERING IN THE ROCKIES.

Miss Mary L. Jobe, A.M., F.R.G.S., a well-known mountain climber and explorer, arrived from New York on the *Carmania* on Monday.

Her illustrated talks on camping and mountaineering in the Canadian Rockies have been a feature in recent years of evening entertainments in the United States.

Miss Jobe, whose address is c/o Canadian National Railways, 17-19, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1, has brought over both films and slides, and is giving a few lectures in this country before Christmas, when she proceeds to Switzerland to take part in the winter sports there.

* *

The Canadian Government has invited a number of representative British business men to join a commercial tour of the Dominion early in the spring of next year. They will be officially conducted to all the manufacturing centres of Canada, and everything possible will be done to promote friendship and a commercial alliance between the Mother Country and the Dominion.

CANADIAN POLITICS NEW AND OLD.

Professor Leacock's Humorous Comparison at the Canadian Club Luncheon.

ABOUT 200 Canadian and Anglo Canadians attended the inaugural luncheon of the Canadian Club of Great Britain, held on Monday at the King Edward VII Rooms of the Hotel Victoria, London, Professor Stephen Leacock being the guest.

Sir Gilbert Parker, who presided, spoke of the wonderful success of the Canadian Club movement in Canada, and the great Imperial service which it had accomplished, and predicted success for the Canadian Club recently instituted in London. In introducing Professor Leacock, Sir Gilbert said he wondered whether his experience as Professor of Political Economy at McGill University had made him a humorist. He himself had been in Parliament for eighteen years, and that had not made him a humorist.

Professor Leacock devoted most of his speech to a comparison, in characteristically humorous vein, of Canadian politics of the present and earlier days. Referring to the result of the election, he said: "I have been a Conservative for ten year I was: I am not quite so sure now. Thank goodness, I have some slight personal acquaintance with Mackenzie King, and I may think it wiser to improve on that. These are the days of Liberalism. I see things better than I did last week, and I think that Arthur Meighen and C. C. Ballantyne and the rest

IN THE "GOOD OLD DAYS."
Sir Robert Borden addressing a meeting of Western Farmers against Reciprocity.

will have to get a tremendous move on if they want our continued support. But what I do deplore, when I look at our recent election, is the change that has apparently come over our country. I should never have left it. They have introduced into that election things that were never allowed before. They have had farmers in the election openly coming out as farmers, and winning I don't know how many seats; and they have had lesser people, too—Independents, Socialists, Prohibitionists: I don't know what is happening to the country."

This took him back to the time when there were only two permissible things for a Canadian to be—a Grit or a Tory—the real days of Canadian politics, when a man took his chance at birth, and was never changed or converted. A Grit Professor Leacock defined as "A man who devoutly believed first and foremost in the Scriptures as interpreted by the *Globe* newspaper, of Toronto: and a Tory as "A man who believed most devoutly and firmly in the British Empire, as interpreted by Sir John A. Macdonald." "I cannot see," said Professor Leacock, "what better politics a man can want than either one or other of those simple creeds. Then you could have an election with some real fun in it when you started on that basis: but now the politicians, like Mackenzie King and Arthur Meighen, have to be equipped with all kinds of facts and figures and information. Their speeches are generally filled with information. We never thought of such a thing when I was in politics. Our speeches were not made up of information, but of invective—a true vehicle of thoughts, in which you said 'I want to tell my honourable friend that he is a skunk' (which Professor Leacock, in an aside, explained to those in the audience who were English, was 'a bird we have in Canada corresponding in its own way with your nightingale'); 'I don't want to stoop to any personal attack, but I only want to say that my honourable friend and all his friends in this township are a pack of pups.' Well, there you have politics that are worth while. I am afraid when I go back to Canada there will be no place for me in these days of information. I believe that you have to go into figures about the grades of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the deficits on the Canadian Northern, and I am not much good at that sort of thing."

Proceeding to speak of the gathering as "honest Canada host in di honest London," Professor Leacock said he was quite sure they were doing their duty in upholding Canada over here, and, wherever they could, telling people what a splendid country Canada was. "Don't spare them," he said, "I don[illegible] I never can remember just the number of unoccupied acres we have in the North-West, but I always put it at four billions. I never can recall the exact length of the salmon that come to the British Columbian rivers to feed on salmon cans, but I understand they are 20 ft. long. I never can remember the exact number of cords of pulp-wood that we still have unoccupied; I think it is somewhat equivalent to the [illegible] represent the theory of relativity and the phrase [illegible] about 187,000 miles to the second. I know that [illegible] will insist on letting the people of London know [illegible] lous people we have in Canada. You will have [illegible] instance, that the kind of thing we have to-day—people [illegible] drinking beer at a public table—we don't tolerate in Ca[illegible] Our best people won't have it; in fact, our best people have to come over here to get it." They had, said Professor Leacock in conclusion, no more distinctively Canadian thing than the Canadian Clubs, which had been invented in Canada, and not taken from England or copied from the Yankees. They proved themselves one of the most inspiring things in Canada, and, if there was any institution they could transplant to this side, it was the Canadian Club.

During the proceedings Miss Frances Nickawa, who appeared in her native Indian costume, recited Pauline Johnson's poems, "Canadian Born" and "The Cattle Thief," her dramatic renderings being warmly applauded.

* *

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE OLD BOYS.

Lunch to Professor Leacock and Mr. Noxon.

A very successful lunch was arranged by Mr. F. C. Redden, the hon. secretary of the Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association in London, last Friday to entertain Professor Stephen Leacock and Mr. William Noxon, the new Agent-General for Ontario.

Sir George Parkin, who, it was hoped, would be able to be present and propose the health of these two distinguished members of the famous school of which he was for so many years the head, was not permitted by his doctor to be pres[illegible] His place was taken by Mr. E. R. Peacock, who in an adm[illegible]able speech referred to the days when he and Mr. Leacock were both masters at U.C.C., and he read over the proofs of the first books written by Mr. Leacock, which have brought him to the front rank among Canadian humorists. Of Mr. Noxon he was also able to speak from close personal relationship when they were both engaged in friendly competition in placing Canadian municipal bonds.

In replying to the toasts of their health, Mr. Noxon dwelt at some length on the new duties which he had undertaken and expressed in some detail the views he held in regard to the need for migration between the Mother Country and Ontario and the various methods by which such a movement might be stimulated and encouraged; and Mr. Leacock delighted the Old Boys and their guests with humorous reminiscences of masters and boys at the Old School.

The names of those present at the lunch appear on our "Purely Personal" page.

* *

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S SCHOOLS.

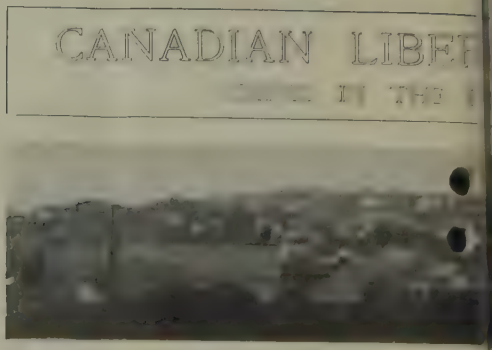
That British Columbia's school population has increased 23 per cent. in the past five years was stated by the Hon. Dr. J. D. Maclean, Minister of Education in the Provincial Legislature.

"We have the best educated class of teachers in Canada," claimed Dr. Maclean. "Over 35 per cent. of them have had a college education, in whole or in part. No other Province in Canada can approach that. Nova Scotia claims second place, with a percentage of 33, and New Brunswick third, with 30 per cent.

"Our children are the most regular in attendance. We [illegible] 78 per cent. of the enrolment in regular attendance. Quebec is second with 75 per cent., while the average for the whole of Canada is 67 per cent., and no Province in Canada sends so many of its elementary school children to high school as British Columbia does."

The Minister claimed second place for the Province in manual training and fourth in technical education. He said 4,000 pupils were receiving instruction in 28 subjects in Provincial night schools. It was also claimed that British Columbia led the world in providing correspondence courses for children in outlying districts.

A FRENCH-CANADIAN TOWN : PART OF ST. RAYMOND.



PART OF A QUEBEC INDUS

QUEBEC, THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE, FROM LEVIS, ACROSS THE ST. LAWRENCE.

A MAIN STREET IN SHERBROOKE

TOWN : RIVIERE DU LOUP.

A QUEBEC [illegible]

MONTREAL AND THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE, AS SEEN FROM THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT ROYAL

A CORNER OF ST. CATHERINE'S STREET, MONTREAL.

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—A drop of from $2 to $10 per 1,000 feet has taken place in the Ottawa lumber market, and principally affects the manufacturers' quotations to the wholesalers. The decrease applies to practically all grades of pine. This will do much to create an interest in home building in the city, and contractors anticipate great activity next spring.

— Messrs. H. A. Colquhoun, Toronto; S. R. Cruickshank, St. Catharines; and Hugh K. Middleton, Port Hope, have been appointed authorised trustees under the Bankruptcy Act.

Mr. J. H. Ballantyne has been appointed Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province, and Mr. W. C. Cain Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests.

——The sale of the Goodwin property at 193 Danforth Avenue marks the disappearance of another of the few remaining landmarks of that street. The property has been purchased by Coneybeare Bros. and Irving at a price reported to be about $35,000, and on it will be erected three stores and a 12-suite apartment block. The original owner and builder, Francis Gallow, sold the property when land at the corner of Broadview and Danforth Avenue was sold at tax sales for $3 and $4 per foot. The new structure will cost about $100,000.

—Sixty-six retail meat and provision stores, formerly owned and operated by the William Davies Packing Company, Ltd., of this city, have been taken over by a Canadian syndicate. The new syndicate is composed largely of men who have been connected with the Davies retail business in official capacities for many years. In future the Davies Company will devote its energies exclusively to the wholesale end of the business.

HAMILTON.—While visiting this city, where she had a great reception, Mrs. McCudden met the Rev. C. W. Riddiford, the chaplain who buried her son, Major McCudden, V.C., D.S.O., the famous airman.

BROCKVILLE.—The rising market for cheese has prompted Mr. C. E. Anderson, proprietor of the Wilstead factory, near Gananoque, to equip his plant for manufacturing throughout the winter. As a general rule all cheese factories in this section are closed during the winter months.

OSHAWA.—Manufacture of all export automobile models, with the exception of the Cadillac Car and the General Motors Truck, will be concentrated by the General Motors Corporation at its Canadian plant here. Concentration of such production will place one executive in charge of all export production, with a better realisation of export needs. Its purpose is to produce a line of cars specially fitted for foreign trade.

BRANTFORD.—The Associated Boards of Trades and Chambers of Commerce, in convention here, elected as president Lieut.-Colonel H. Brock, Toronto; vice-presidents, Mayor G. C. Coppley, Hamilton; Mr. M. P. Byrnes, Collingwood; and Mr. J. G. Elliott, Kingston; secretary, Mr. F. G. Morley, Toronto.

GUELPH.—Students are doing the excavation for the new memorial hall at the Ontario Agricultural College here, thereby saving $1,200. Designed on Gothic lines, the hall will take the form of an auditorium to seat 1,200 people. It is expected to cost $100,000.

RIDGETOWN.—The Ontario Government has bought the 190-acre farm of Mr. A. D. Brien, live stock breeder, at a figure understood to be $40,000, and will proceed at once to convert it into an experimental farm for the development of specialised crops, especially tobacco, for which this section of Ontario is becoming noted.

ST. THOMAS.—At the first meeting of the board of directors of the new Chamber of Commerce, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. Frank Harding; vice-presidents, Mr. J. H. Gould and Mr. George A. Oldrieve; treasurer, Mr. W. R. Coulter.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—At a Board of Trade luncheon here the project of building a new six-storey hotel was launched. The site proposed is that of the present Windsor House.

The Algoma Central Railway shops have resumed work.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The date of seven by-elections in this Province is fixed for December 22. The vacant constituencies are: Beauce, St. Mary's (Montreal), Temiscouata, Richmond, Wolfe, Three Rivers, and Vercheres.

MONTREAL.—Passengers carried from the port of Montreal during the season of 1921 will number about 106,310. While this number is considerably below that of last year, which was abnormal in many respects, it is up to the average, and considered quite satisfactory by the steamship companies. Of the total given, 65,218 landed in Montreal from British and Continental ports, while 41,092 sailed from Montreal.

—Mrs. J. B. Learmont, who has been for nearly twenty-five years an active worker in connection with the Victorian Order of Nurses, has been presented with a gold "Nurses' Badge" as a mark of appreciation of her services to the Order in Montreal. Dr. F. S. Patch, as acting and presiding officer of the V.O.N., made the presentation.

The Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association has elected as president Mr. Raoul O. Grothe; vice-presidents, Messrs. Frank Sumner and E. Fred Dugan; and treasurer, Mr. Maxwell Murdock, who has occupied that position for many years.

——One of the largest dredges in the world is now being completed here by Canadian Vickers, Ltd., for the Department of Marine and Fisheries. It is 292 ft. long over all, and has a depth of 20½ ft., and a breadth of 48 ft., and will be used on the ship canal below Quebec city.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Large quantities of seed potatoes are being shipped to farmers in Maine.

——The St. John Exhibition Association lost more than $11,000 by the fair this year, and the attendance was 25 per cent. less than in 1920.

The Somerset Edge Tool Works have been established here to manufacture axes, hatchets, edges, slices, etc. An interesting feature of this concern is that it is their intention to make ice-cutting tools, which have had to be imported from the United States heretofore.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Development of the Prince Edward Island Brick and Tile Company works into a thriving clay products industry is anticipated, and new equipment and machinery have recently been installed.

——Prince Edward Island is taking steps to provide greater accommodation for tourists. Beechgrove Hotels, Ltd., has applied for incorporation with $200,000 capital, and the first hotel has recently been completed, with every facility for boating, bathing, shooting, golfing, tennis, and other sports.

More seaweed and marsh hay has been harvested this season than in any previous year. The seaweed, purchasable at 25c. a load, is used for bedding horses and cattle, whilst marsh hay is used for food. The seaweed is also an excellent fertiliser.

SUMMERSIDE.—The pelting of silver foxes on Prince Edward Island fox farms is now general. Reports received indicate that last year's output has been absorbed by the market and prospects are bright for an excellent season. At the last census the value of Prince Edward Island fur farms amounted to $3,018,870, while the total value of fur farms in all other Provinces of Canada amounted to only $1,613,735.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Mr. John A. Dunlop, of Parrsboro', a student at Dalhousie University, is the Rhodes Scholar for the Province for this year. The scholarship is for the value of £350 per year for three years for attendance at Oxford University. Mr Dunlop was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1898, coming to Canada in 1904.

LUNENBURG.—A total of 269,830 quintals of fish was caught by the Grand Banks fishing fleet of Lunenburg during the past season, the third largest haul in history. The fleet consisted of 94 schooners and one steam trawler, and the average catch per vessel was 2,840 quintals, a record for averages. The spring catch of 72,000 quintals was sold at $6.75 per quintal, and the portion of the summer catch which has been sold brought $6.25.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Grain shipments over Canadian National Railway western lines increased more than 100 per cent. over those of last year. Altogether 80,000,000 bushels of wheat were handled between September 1 and November 19.

——Plans and specifications have been prepared for local improvements in West Kildonan municipality, to cost $200,000.

Col. A. W. Carliss has been here, accompanied by Mr. J. W. Hobday, general manager for the Canadian branches of the Barnardo Homes. Col. Carliss is chief medical director for this institution. In connection with the work of the Barnardo Homes in Canada, Mr. Hobday stated that 500 boys and girls had been brought to Canada under their auspices during the past year, while 27,000 had come since the inception of the society, 37 years ago. Of this number 6,211 served in the Canadian Forces overseas. One of the purposes of Mr. Hobday's trip through the west was to collect funds for raising a memorial to these boys.

Graham Spry, aged twenty-one, son of Lieut.-Colonel D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., A.A.G., Q.M.G., Military District No. 13, has been selected as Manitoba Rhodes Scholar from the University of Manitoba for 1922. Mr. Spry was born in St. Thomas, Ont., and served overseas in the Canadian Field Artillery. For the past two years he has been a member of the *Manitoba Free Press* staff.

Hollow tiles, said to be the equal of any made in America, are now being manufactured from local clays by a Winnipeg firm. The demand for them has been so great that the plant is pushed to capacity to supply it.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Provincial Government has notified municipalities that they can take immediate steps to distribute relief to the needy in this Province. One-third of the cost is to be borne by the municipalities and the remainder shared by the Provincial and the Federal Governments.

——Six million trees—3,500,000 poplars, 900,000 Russian poplars, and 1,600,000 caraganas—grown on the Canadian Forestry Field Nursery at Sutherland, will be distributed amongst farmers of the Province next spring. These trees, grown under prairie conditions, are being distributed free of cost in increased numbers, and their plantation on farms in the treeless areas is slowly but surely transforming the land.

SASKATOON.—On November 21 fire in Elrose, Sask., resulted in a total estimated damage of $5,000. Four store buildings were completely destroyed.

A Department of Horticulture has been established at the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, with Mr. C. F. Patterson, P.H.D., M.S., as professor in charge.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Permission has been given by the Alberta Public Utility Commission to the Kleskun Ranch Company to put 1,000 shares of its stock on the market in this Province. The full capitalisation of the company is $1000,000 in $100 shares. The ranching enterprise being conducted by this company is at Kleskun Lake, in the Peace River country, where it has at the present time a stock of 1,620 cattle.

—Mr. Perry Hamilton, of Edmonton, has been selected Alberta's Rhodes Scholar for 1922. Mr. Hamilton is the holder of a Bachelor of Arts degree from the Alberta University, and during his war services won the Military Medal. He was a resident of Vancouver previous to the war.

CALGARY.—Alberta wheat has never been graded so high as this year, according to a report of the Federal Grain Inspector's office. In October between 300,000 and 400,000 bushels inspected here graded No. 1 hard, as compared with some 20,000 bushels thus graded in the corresponding month last year.

—Fall conditions have been very favourable to the growth of pasturage, and cattle are in a splendid condition as a result. The long open fall permitted completion of practically all ploughing for spring wheat.

—On November 19 a fire occurred in the Woolworth store and Royal Bank building on Central Street and Eighth Avenue here, doing damage estimated at $200,000. The Woolworth store, building, and stock were totally destroyed.

HIGH RIVER.—On November 17 the Premier (the Hon. H. Greenfield), Mr. Whiston, of the Public Health Department, and Dr. Stanley, of Calgary, took part in the official opening of the High River municipal hospital.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The British Columbia Government made a profit of $541,605 on liquor sales for the first three and a half months of operation under the Liquor Sales Board from June 15 to September 30. This does not include the $121,000 received from the sale of permits. In accordance with the Premier's promises, half these profits are to be divided among the municipalities on the basis of school population. Total assets of the Board are placed at $2,502,751, with liabilities of $1,961,135

VANCOUVER.—After spending several weeks in Victoria investigating British Columbia prospects of engaging successfully in reciprocal trade with Mexico, four Dominion officials are now on their way to confer with President Obregon. These officials are Mr. E. S. Busbee, Chief Inspector of Customs and Excise; Mr. R. Loel Wilde, Canadian Trade Commissioner; Mr. Ebenezer Lennie, of the Ottawa Customs headquarters; and Mr. F. A. Young, of the C.G.M.M.

At the annual general meeting of the Vancouver Bar Association Mr. A. M. Whiteside was re-elected president; Mr. J. N Ellis, K.C., vice-president; and Mr. A. C. DeBrisay secretary. It was announced that the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association would be held in this city next August, and is expected that many of the profession from Canada, the United States, and Great Britain will be present

——On November 17 the *Canadian Freighter*, of the Government Merchant Marine, recently launched [illegible] the Coughlan plant on False Creek, averaged nearly [illegible] her trial. She will load for China and Japan, and [illegible] manded by Captain Carl Bissett, formerly of t[illegible]

——As an indication of the remarkable growth [illegible] entering the port, there are now operating to the [illegible] larly nine lines of steamships, to Australia and [illegible] four lines, to British India one, to the United [illegible] European Continent ten, to the Atlantic C[illegible] six, to the United St[illegible] and South America [illegible] lines of ocean steamships, as against twelve reg[illegible] ng out of Vancouver in 1912

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 400 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal cities in America; while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 Princes Street, E.C.2, 26 Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1920) $169,205,445.

COMPANY REPORTS, ETC.

Temiscouata Railway.—Gross earnings for October, $32,817; net, $1,238.

Dominion Textile.—A quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared, payable January 3.

Molsons Bank.—A dividend has been declared of 3 per cent. (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum) on the capital stock for the current quarter, payable on January 3.

Canada Steamship Lines.—A cablegram from Montreal, received by the London Advisory Commissioners on Monday, states that the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preference shares has been declared, payable on January 2 to shareholders of record December 15.

Hudson's Bay.—The Governor and committee announce that an interim distribution of 10 per cent., less tax, will be paid on the Ordinary shares on January 2 in respect of the profits of trade. The interest warrants on the 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares will also be paid on that date. Transfer books will be closed from December 12 to 31, inclusive.

British Overseas Bank.—The net profits for the year ended October 31 were £102,327, while £35,200 was brought forward, making £137,527. A final dividend on the "A" Ordinary shares of 3 per cent. is proposed, making 6 per cent. for the year; £10,000 is again placed to reserve against shareholding interests in foreign banks, and £10,000 (against nil) is written off bank premises, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £57,527.

White Pass and Yukon Railway.—After charging interest on Prior Lien Debenture stock and on loans, accounts for the year ended June 30, 1921, show a loss of £17,385. Deducting this from £54,640 brought forward, there is balance of £37,255. From this there has been written off £27,109 for commissions and expenses under the scheme of arrangement, and of the issue of Prior Lien Debenture stock, leaving a balance at the credit of profit and loss of £10,146.

—* *—

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Official announcement is made of the payment of the interest due in January on the 5 per Cent. and 4 per Cent. Debenture stocks and the 4 per Cent. Guaranteed stock. Payments are to be subject to a deduction to meet the expenses provided for under agreement with the Dominion Government, such deduction being equal to ¼ per cent. in the case of the Debenture stocks and ½ per cent. in the case of the Guaranteed stock.

OIL AT POUCE COUPE

A telegram received in Calgary from the Secretary of the Grande Prairie Board of Trade announces the opening last month, at Pouce Coupé, by the Imperial Oil Company, of an oil well producing 33,000,000 cubic feet of "wet" gas per day, or, when compressed, approximately 1,000 barrels of commercial gasoline per day.

The flow of gas struck by the Imperial Oil Company, it was stated, had been gradually increasing at the rate of two million feet per day.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS), SEVEN DAYS ENDING DECEMBER 7.

Canadian Northern. — $1,180,700; dec., $402,800.

Canadian Pacific. — $3,403,000; dec., $1,812,000.

Grand Trunk.—£284,236; dec., £96,077.

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B.C. CANNED SALMON.

The condition of the canned salmon market in British Columbia has turned round completely within the past few months (reports the Vancouver Publicity Bureau). During the early summer Vancouver shop windows were filled with different grades of salmon, the price tickets of which figured as low as 5 cents a tin. Buyers looked askance, and wondered "What's the matter with the fish?" It was simply that there was a heavy load of last year's pack on hand, and dealers were trying to get rid of it before the new pack came in. The 1921 pack was small. All salmon have gone up in price. Buyers are gladly paying two and three times as much for salmon to-day that they refused at a low price five months ago.

—* * —

The W. Ross Alger Co., of Edmonton, a firm of stock and bond brokers, have gone into voluntary liquidation, with a view to the reorganisation of the company.

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FIRE & MARINE
WESTERN
ASSURANCE
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British & Foreign Offices:
14, CORNHILL-LONDON.
Paid up Capital - £513,698
Head office: TORONTO
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LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alfred Cooper, Esq. (Grahams & Co.) Chairman.
Lord Cable (Bird & Co.)
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Wilgate & Johnston, Ltd.).
Robt. Mason, Home Fire Supt.
E. P. Shears, Underwriter.
W. A. Miles, Manager.

PERUVIAN CONCESSIONS.

Extensive Grants to B.C. Man.

Mr. Robert William Dunsmuir, the only surviving son of the late Hon. James Dunsmuir, who was at one time Prime Minister and later Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, has secured extensive concessions from the Peruvian Government, described by the latter's agent as "the most important ever given by any Government in the world." The concessions are designed to place in Britain orders for the material for 3,000 kilometres of railway, harbour works, and terminals. British shipping is to be favoured, and British labour—and, wherever possible, British unskilled labour—will be used on the actual constructional work.

To the rights of building and operating the railways have been attached land grants, amounting to over 50,000,000 acres, the surface rights of which the concessionaire will hold in perpetuity. He will also possess the exclusive right to oil, coal, and all minerals found within this area for a term of thirty-three years, coupled with total exemption from all taxation for a similar period. To each of the skilled and unskilled workmen employed on the enterprise there will be given 100 acres of land, the surface rights of which will be held in perpetuity. Further, the Government of Peru will hand over for thirty-three years to a company to be organised by the concessionaire the tobacco monopoly for the whole of the Republic. The capital which is required for the undertaking is about £13,500,000, spread over a period of seven years.

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SOUTH ESSEX TOBACCO.

Buyers all agree that the 1921 crop of Virginia tobacco bright flue-cured leaf in South Essex excels in quality and exceeds in quantity any previous crop (says a correspondent in Leamington, Ont.). Two and a half million pounds will bring the growers more than a million dollars.

The net proceeds to the growers for the product of 538 acres total over a quarter million dollars, or an average of $468.40 per acre. Conservative estimates from leading growers place the cost of production at $100 per acre. Ninety per cent. of the crop is being bought by big manufacturers, and less than 10 per cent. is being handled by the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Company. Tomatoes, onions, and bright leaf tobacco have brought two million dollars to the Leamington district this year.

* *

An Abdulla Almanack for 1922 has been published by the Bond Street cigarette specialists of that name. In accordance with the usual annual practice of the firm, 10,000 copies are offered for sale at the price of 1s. 6d. for the benefit of the British Red Cross Society, Abdulla and Co. bearing the expenses of production. The almanack contains twelve coloured illustrations, each specially drawn for the publication. One of the artists is R. G. Mathews.

Canadian Finance.

Special Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday

Consols Account Day, Tuesday, January 3
Ticket Day. *Pay Day.*
Thursday, Dec. 29. Friday, Dec. 30.

The Stock Exchange has been in a good humour throughout the week. Business shows signs of broadening, and confidence is increasing as the result of the Irish settlement and the Pacific agreement coming on the heels of the "naval holiday" proposals, and the prospect of the Conference being prolonged and its scope extended to economic and financial problems arising out of the war. The results from the activities of the Geddes Economy Committee are expected to help in balancing the next Budget, and this is also reacting in a stimulating fashion upon gilt-edged and other investment issues.

Canadian securities have been irregular, but have shared the better tendency of the other markets to some extent. The results of the Canadian General Election have had little influence either way apart from Grand Trunk issues. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have been on the firm side. The Fours have risen a point to 76, and the 4½ per cents hold steady at 95. Municipal loans are about the same.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacifics are lower at 144 with the dollar, but Grand Trunk issues are higher in the hope that the new Canadian Government may offer better terms to shareholders. The Guaranteed Fours have added ¾ at 63. The 1st Pref. at 10 is 3 up, and there are other advances of ¼ to 1. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours have jumped 6 to 35½ in the hope that interest will be forthcoming. Canadian Northern Income Debs. at 33 are 1 higher.

Among land shares Hudson's Bays remain around 5½, being little affected by the dividend, and lower priced descriptions have hardly varied.

As regards industrials, the tendency has been irregular. Canadian General Electrics have fallen 1 to 107½. Dominion Steels and Lake Superiors have not moved. Canadian Cars at 19½ are 3 down, and the Pref. has relapsed 8 to 48½. There has been a decline of 2 to 61½ in Canada Cements, and the Pref. at 90½ is 6 down. Shawinigan Water at 117 has lost 5 and Spanish River Pulp Pref. marks a fall of 2 to 76½.

Brazilian Tractions have risen 2 to 31, and Mexican traction issues mark scattered gains of a point.

Canadian silver mining shares have been slow with the metal.

British Controlled Oilfields were firm on the Trinidad Lands reclamation developments.

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OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, December 2.

The stronger tone evident last Saturday, when most of the stocks dealt in registered advances, was maintained at the beginning of this week. On both Monday and Tuesday trading was active, and covered a wider range of stocks than usual, with prices in general moving upwards. Montreal Power was the market leader on both days, rising a point on Tuesday. The paper stocks exhibited a good deal more strength than of late, most of the active issues improving in price, but the feature of the early part of the week was the strength of the textile stocks, of which Canadian Cottons gained 4½ and Dominion Textile 3½, both reaching new high prices for the year. Penmans also, with a gain of 4 points on Tuesday, regained its former highest price during this year. The steels were generally quiet, though Steel of Canada was active, and advanced 1½. Unfortunately the improvement was not sustained until the end of the month, trading on Wednesday being a good deal less active, with prices receding from the levels reached the day before. Montreal Power, which led in activity, continued its rise, gaining another fraction, while B.C. Fishing was noticeable with a gain of 1½, and Penmans added another 1, but the Paper group and the Steel stocks were quiet and easier. Canadian Cottons lost 1 points of its gain of the day before, and among other easier stocks were Lake of the Woods, Dominion Glass, and Toronto Railway.

Business, on the whole, during November was quieter than in October, and prices generally were easier, though a comparison of prices at the beginning and end of the month shows that not much ground was lost, gains fairly well balancing losses in number. December opened quietly yesterday; with business slack and prices continuing their downward tendency, a good many small losses were registered. Montreal Power, as usual of late, was a feature of active strength, advancing 1¼. As a group, the paper stocks were the most active, but, being obviously affected by rumours of a further cut in the price of news print, they also led the decline. Spanish River Pref. lost 2, Abitibi 1½, Brompton 1, and Laurentide ¾. It has been expected that the U.S. price would be the same as the Canadian, which was recently set at $75 per ton. It is understood, however, that the International Paper Co. is likely shortly to announce a cut to $70 per ton, in which case the Canadian companies will presumably have to meet that price, and their profits will suffer accordingly. In general, however, the big Canadian companies are believed to be able to operate profitably at lower prices than most of the U.S. companies.

Among stronger stocks were Canadian Cottons and Montreal Trams, each of which improved ½, while Tucketts Preferred, a stock which is infrequently dealt in, was marked up as much as 7.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 30⅞; Asbestos, 56½; Atlantic Sugar, 31½; B.C. Fishing, 25; B.P. Steel, 9; 1st Pref., 59½; 2nd Pref., 25; Brompton, 24; Can. Car., 21; Pref., 52; Can. Cement, 57½; Pref., 89; Can. Cottons, 83; Pref., 77; Can. Gen. Electric, 96; Can. Steamship Lines, 18; Pref., 52½; Cons. Smelting, 18½; Dom. Bridge, 78½; Dom. Glass, 61½; Dom. Canners, 27; Dom. Steel, 27; Dom. Textile, 140½; Kaministiquia, 80; Hillcrest Collieries, 64; Lake of the Woods, 144; Laurentide, 75½; Mont. Power, 89½; Mont. Tramways, 140½; Ogilvie, 187; Price Bros., 40; Penmans, 104; Quebec Rly., 24⅜; Riordon, 6; Shawinigan, 107; Sherwin-Williams, Pref., 90; Spanish River, 65; Pref., 73; Steel of Canada, 62½.

A feature of the Bond market has been the general though moderate improvement in the prices of practically all the war loans.

The Dominion Coal Co. announces that owing to the high cost of production two of its collieries have been closed down. This involves allocating some 800 miners and other men.

Fresh indication of the declining cost of borrowing and taxable is preceded by two recent issues. The City of Hamilton, Ontario, has sold several issues of bonds totalling $1,745,575, to a syndicate composed of A. E. Ames and Co., and Aemilius Jarvis and Co., at the price of 98.503. At this price it is computed that the city is borrowing the money on a basis of about 5¼ per cent. Meanwhile the Province of Quebec has disposed of an issue of $3,000,000 15-years 5½ per cent bonds at 97.61 and accrued interest to a syndicate of Montreal firms. This transaction is commented on as being the most favourable provincial financing accomplished during the past two years, this being due not only to the declining cost of money but also to the very high credit which Quebec enjoys among financial institutions and bond houses. At the price mentioned the Province is borrowing on a basis of 5.74 per cent.

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QUEBEC LEADS IN THE PAPER INDUSTRY.

In Canada there are 33 paper mills which 17 are in Quebec. There are 39 woodpulp factories, 17 of which Quebec. There are 27 factories making both pulp and paper, 12 of which are in Quebec. In all there are 99 factories in Canada ing either pulp or paper or both, and of these 46 are in the Province of Quebec. The total output of the Canadian paper factories in 1920 is estimated to be worth $176,554,776, of which Quebec produced $69,840,520. The pulp industry produced $69,806,288, of which Quebec's share was $28,563,850. The combined pulp and paper factories turned out produce worth $178,131,437, of which Quebec accounted for $85,487,794. The output of all the factories was valued at $204,581,300, nearly 50 per cent. of which is accounted for in the Province of Quebec.

⁂

Asbestos Corporation of Canada.—Dividends have been declared of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred and 1¾ per cent. on the Common stock, both payable January 15, for the quarter ending December 31.

Western Canada Investment.—The net revenue for the year to June 30 last, after paying management expenses, etc., and making provision for debenture interest, income tax, and corporation profits tax, was £8,234, and £5,300 was brought in, making £13,534. A dividend has been decided on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 5 per cent.; to reserve has been carried £1,000; and carried forward £5,034.

A rich discovery of tungsten and platinum has been made on the east shore of the Smoky River, about forty miles from Grande Prairie, Alberta.

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The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Assets - $190,367,409.

LONDON OFFICE - - 53 CORNHILL.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 80⅞; 4 p.c., 1938, 80½; 4 p.c., 1922, 108.

Canada.—3 p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 76⅞; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 70; 3½ p.c. C.P.R. Reg., 1938, 74⅜; 3½ p.c. Reg. 1930-50, 67; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 75⅛; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 74; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 99⅜.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. 1935, Reg., 86 5-16; 4 p.c., 1930, Reg., 73; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 69.

Nova Scotia.—3 p.c. Reg., 1949, 57; 4½ p.c., Reg., 1934-64, 74⅛; 3½ p.c. Debs., 69.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 78½; 5⅜ p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 91½; 4 p.c., 1949, 81; 4 p.c., 1923, 114.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 92½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 91.

Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1930-51, 77⅛; 4½ p.c., 1934-52, 89⅞; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 90⅛; 5 p.c., 1953, 82⅜.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 86; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 70; 4½ p.c., 1949, 89½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 76½.

Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 1960-61, 66.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 98⅜.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-8, 74⅛; 4½ p.c., 1948, 82.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1926-47, 88; 4½ p.c., 1953, 67⅜.

Victoria (B.C.).—4 p.c., 1920-60, 61.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 83; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 88⅜.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 84½.

Algoma Cent.—5 p.c., 10.

Atlantic and N. West.—5 p.c., 87½.

Buffalo and Lake Huron, 5½ p.c.; 2nd Mort., 81½.

Can. Atlantic, 4 p.c., 71½.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 55; 3 p.c., 1953, 57½; 4 p.c., 1930, 99⅜; 4 p.c., Alberta, 73; 4 p.c., Sask., 72; 3½ p.c., Dom., 70; 4 p.c., 1934, 80⅜; 5 p.c., Inc. Chrge, 33; 4 p.c., Man., 91⅜; 5 p.c., Lano, 94½; Alta, 3½ p.c., Dom., 70; Ont., 3½ p.c., Dom., 68; Pac., 4 p.c., 1950, 76; 4½ p.c., Termls., 84½; Que., 4 p.c., 54; Western, 4½ p.c., 1942, 85½.

Can. Pacific.—143½; Pre., 63; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 64⅜; Algoma, 89; Spc. Inv., 6 p.c., 10 yr. Notes, 123⅜.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 69½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—4 p.c., 1955 A, 68½; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 68½; Branch, 4 p.c., Sask., 88; 4 p.c., Alta., 87½; Lake Superior, 4 p.c., 71½; 4 p.c., Debs., 36½.

Grand Trunk.—35/-; 4 p.c., Guar., 63½; 1st Pref., 15½; 2nd Pref., 8; 3rd Pref., 75/-; Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c., 76; Perp. 4 p.c., 63⅜; Gt. Western Cap. 5 p.c., 76; Nthn. of Can. 4 p.c., 64½; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 64½; Western Dollar Bds., 88⅜; Gt. Nthn. of Can., 4 p.c., 1934, 80½.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 88.

Ont. and Quebec.—6 p.c., 96; 5 p.c. Perm., 80½.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 86⅜.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 66.

Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 55½.

Quebec Central.—Cap., 79½; 4 p.c. Debs., 63; 5 p.c. 3rd Mt. Bds., 77.

St. John and Quebec.—4 p.c., 71.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Mt. Debs., 86; 2nd Mt. Debs., 105½.

Bank of Montreal (Lond. Reg.).—40½.

Brit. Empire Trust.—9/6; 5 p.c. Perp., 11/9.

Can. Nthn. Prairie 35/9.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41.

Can. Land and Irrigation. 1/3.

Hudson's Bay—5 11-16; Pref., 80/-.

Trust and Loan of Can. 14/10½.

Electric Power and Traction.

B.C. Teleph.—6 p.c. Pref., 63.

Brazil Traction, 30⅜; Pref., 75½.

B.C. Electric, Def. Ord., 57; Pref. Ord., 50½; Perp. Pref., 57; 4½ p.c. Perp. Deb., 63.

Calgary Power 5 p.c. Bds., 73⅛.

Can. Gen. Electric.—112.

Cities Service.—6 p.c., 69½.

Can. L. and P.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 61½.

Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c., 1922, No. 1-4600, 109.

Shawinigan.—Cap., 115½; 5½ p.c. Mt. S.F. Deb., 111½.

Toronto.—4½ p.c., 84.

Toronto Suburban.—4½ p.c., 68⅜.

Winnipeg Electric.—4½ p.c. Perp., 57.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c., 50⅜.

Can. Iron and Foundries.—Pref., 28.

Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c., 96⅜.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c., 79.

Dom. Iron—5 p.c., 77.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 67⅜.

Steel Co. of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 107.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Explor.—4/7½; Props, 10/11½.

Keeley Silver.—7/6.

Le Roi No. 2.—2/7½.

Mond Nickel.—20/-; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19/1½; 7 p.c. Nom. Cum. Pref., 11/6; 8 p.c. Mt. Debs. 104⅜.

Mining Corp. of Can.—4/7½.

Tyee Copper Co.—2/10½.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—5/9.; Pref., 6/10½.

Benson and Hedges (Can.).—8½ p.c., 1st Mt., 87; Iss. 94 (£25 pd.), 18.

B.C. Breweries (1918).—6 p.c., G.B., 60½.

Can. Cement.—7 p.c., Cum. Pref., 98⅜; 6 p.c. Bds., 103½.

Can. Steamships.—Prefd., 58.

Can. Car.—6 p.c. Bds., 107½.

Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. 1st Mt Debs., 55⅜; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 10⅜; Com., 3d.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 49¾.

Furness Withy.—24/-; Pref., 7⅜.

Imp. Tobacco of Can.—17/9.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 111½.

Marconi of Can.—5/6.

Penmans.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 98½.

Spanish River Pulps.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 73⅜; Com., 62.

Western Can. Flour Mills.—6 p.c. 1st Mt., 103.

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CUNARD DEVELOPMENTS.

Important announcements concerning greatly extended services and new ships in commission are made by the Cunard Company.

Six big new oil-burning liners, of an aggregate tonnage of over 100,000, will form the basis for the renewal in the early spring of services that have lapsed since the war, owing to lack of vessels to maintain them. In addition, the three biggest ships of the fleet will by that time all burn oil fuel and will form the fastest ocean service in the world.

Of particular importance and interest is the resumption of the direct services between the Mother Country and Canada. This service before the war consisted of ships carrying cabin and third-class passengers only, but the idea has been perfected, and the Canadian service will now include ships of three different types, appealing to all classes of travellers. Passengers in this service all embark at Southampton, and the ships call at Cherbourg, westbound, to embark Continental passengers, and at Plymouth and Cherbourg eastbound.

Prior to the opening of the St. Lawrence for navigation, various ships will call at Halifax, N.S.

—* *—

A CANADIAN CATTLE BAN.

Owing to the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in England, the importation to Canada of cattle, sheep, and swine from the United Kingdom, with the exception of Scotland, is prohibited. Animals from Scotland must be accompanied by an affidavit from the shipper that they have been in that country for two months.

CANADIAN BANKS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A Victory Over the S.E. and C.R.

Last Saturday the Canadian Banks were playing at home, their opponents being the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Athletic Association.

The Banks were represented as follows:—Harris (Merchants); Stainton (Commerce), and Hall (Merchants); Edney (Union), Palatini (captain) (Royal), and Stewart (Royal), Taylor (Union), Shattock (Union), Legh-Jones (Commerce), Elliott (Union), and Stott (Commerce). Reserve: Mayhew (Union). Referee: Donoghue (Commerce).

At the commencement the Railway were constantly pressing, but subsequently the game became more even, and during the first half both sides failed to score, although there were some exciting moments in front of both goals. During one of these tussles the Banks' goalkeeper, Harris, showed his sterling qualities by a magnificent save, in which he literally threw himself at the ball and fisted it well out of the goal mouth.

Soon after changing ends the Railway opened the scoring with a fast shot out of the reach of the Banks' goalkeeper. This seemed to put the Banks on their mettle, and their forwards, now becoming more prominent, repeatedly tested the defence of the Railway. A neat pass back from the left wing forwards to Stewart at left half gave him an opportunity, and with a well-directed shot he placed the home team on equal terms once more. A draw now seemed inevitable, but in the last minute of the game a sensation was sprung on the home supporters by Legh-Jones, who netted the ball, which had been neatly passed to him by Elliott. The whistle sounding immediately after this goal left the Banks victors by 2—1.

The Banks" defence was again very much to the fore, but there is still a lack of combination amongst the forwards. However, there was a noticeable improvement in the second half, Shattock at inside right showing up well in his first game by making some pretty passes to his outside man. It was generally admitted that the Railway were unlucky in not sharing the points.

The Reserves were defeated at Lower Sydenham by the Yokohama Specie Bank by 5—1.

To-day (Saturday) the Canadians are meeting the Royal Bank of Scotland at Elmers End.

* * —

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The condition that the British Government would subscribe £100,000 to the guarantee fund of the British Empire Exhibition (to be held at Wembley Park in 1923) provided that not less than £500,000 was forthcoming from other sources, has now been fulfilled. The *Board of Trade Journal* announces that the guarantee fund at present amounts to over £800,000, inclusive of the Government contribution. But it is not proposed to proceed with the construction of the Exhibition building and grounds until the fund reaches £1,000,000.

—* *—

CANADIAN COMPANY WOUND UP.

In the Companies (Winding Up) Court in London last week Mr. Justice Astbury granted the petition of Sir John Roper Wright for the compulsory winding-up of the Canada Pacific Iron and Steel Syndicate.

Mr. Luxmoore, K.C., said the petitioner was the holder of 200 shares in the company. He (counsel) also appeared for four other shareholders, who held 17,200 shares. The ground for the petition was that the company had ceased to carry on business and it had no property or assets.

* *

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY.

The total number of horses in Canada on June 15 last was estimated at 3,813,921, as compared with 3,400,352 in 1920. Cattle numbered 10,206,205, as against 9,572,196; sheep, 3,675,880, as against 3,720,784; and swine, 3,904,895, as against 3,510,658.

Poultry showed large increases as compared with 1920, hens having increased from 25,042,105 to 34,340,474; turkeys, from 791,760 to 1,109,494; geese, from 754,455 to 886,014; and ducks, from 617,038 to 702,135.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000 (£3,082,192) **Head Office: TORONTO.** RESERVE FUND $15,000,000 £3,082,192)

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Head Office: TORONTO. Capital and Reserves - $14,000,000

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A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. **Cable or Mail Transfers** effected to, and **Accounts Opened** at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. **Deposits Received** at interest. **Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed** on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPANSION.
New Liners and New Services.

To-day (Saturday) the Canadian Pacific will launch the s.s. *Montclare* (16,200 tons), at the shipyard of Messrs. John Brown and Co., Ltd., Clydebank, Glasgow. The naming ceremony will be performed by Lady McLaren Brown.

The *Montclare* is the last of three vessels which have been built at the present time for the Canadian Pacific Atlantic Service, and the second of two ships built for them by Messrs. John Brown and Co. at Clydebank, the first of these being the *Montcalm*, which leaves Glasgow the same day to take up her service from Liverpool to Canada early in the New Year. The other ship of the three, the *Montrose*, built at the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co.'s yard, Govan, is expected to leave for Canada early next spring. All these boats are of 10,200 tons, and will be placed on the Liverpool-Canada service.

The *Empress of Canada*, a magnificent new steamer of 22,000 tons, is also at Glasgow, practically completed, and will leave early in the New Year to take up her service on the Pacific from Vancouver to Japan and China, whilst a little later in the year the *Empress of Australia* (20,000 tons) will also be added to this fleet.

Much interest has been aroused by the announcement that the Canadian Pacific will next year inaugurate a service of steamers from Southampton to Canada. This will be maintained by the *Empress of Scotland* (a new steamer of 24,500 tons) and the *Empress of France* (18,500). The *Empress of Scotland* will be making her first voyage for the [illegible] Pacific from Southampton on January 20, sailing to [illegible] and New York prior to making a cruise under charter [illegible] Mediterranean.

The Canadian Pacific have also inaugurated a service from Canada to the West Indies and Cuba, the *Sicili[illegible]* recently left London to take up her post on this [illegible] *Empress of Britain*, which will in the spring be run[illegible] Liverpool to Quebec, is also making two special [illegible] Carribean Sea from New York on January 21 and Feb[illegible] respectively, calling at Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, the Windward, Leeward, and Virgin Islands and the Bahamas.

The Glasgow service of the Canadian Pacific will be greatly strengthened next year. Naturally, owing to their old connections with the Allan Line, this has always been [illegible] in 1922, in addition to the *Tunisian* and the *Corsican*, this fleet will be strengthened by the addition of the *Meta[illegible]*

The Canadian Pacific will maintain their Antwerp-Southampton-Montreal services next spring with the *M[illegible] Scandinavian*; and later on, when the new steamer *[illegible]clare* is ready to take up her service from Liverpool, the *Minnedosa* will take the place of the *S[illegible]*

The residence of the late Sir Wilfrid and Lady L[illegible] Ottawa is to become the permanent official residence [illegible] leader of the Canadian Liberal party and also a museum.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital $22,000,000. Rest $22,000,000. Undivided Profits $1,501,646. Total Assets (October 31, 1921) $517,403,162.

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PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 17 Place Vendome, Paris.

Paris Comite Consultatif:—M. Le Senateur Gaston Menier. W. F. Benson, *Manager.*

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Executors and Trustees. Assets under Administration, $264,036,667.26.

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General Manager, H. B. Mackenzie.

The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

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Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for further information regarding the Company.

BANK OF MONTREAL MEETING.

A Survey of the Conditions in the Dominion.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, held in Montreal last week, a survey of the general conditions prevailing in the Dominion of Canada and an outline of the best policies that should be followed to meet the problems that have arisen out of deflation period were submitted to the shareholders of the bank in the addresses of the president, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager.

The President, in his address, pointed out that the year just closed had been one of unremitting anxiety, entailing constant attention to the importance of the railway situation owing to its intimate relationship to public finance, and he also pointed out that he could look for no improvement in conditions so long as the railways continued under public, that was, political, ownership and operation. Sir Vincent strongly urged an aggressive policy with regard to immigration, and took the view that no effort should be spared to turn a steady stream of immigrants to Canada from Great Britain in order that the vast uncultivated arable territory might be populated and made productive.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager, in his report to the shareholders, drew attention to the fact that the bank had come through the difficult year in a stronger position than ever, with ample liquid assets to meet any contingency. Sir Frederick also dealt with the general situation in Canada to-day, and pointed out that, aside from the cost of the war, Canada must pay the penalty of having mortgaged its future in building superfluous railways and other extravagances. Canadian resources which had remained intact, added Sir Frederick, were manhood, dominion, and industry, and the ambition of their citizens. In these respects Canada was still rich, and it behoved them to turn the experience of the past to the advantage of the future. Dealing with the banking situation, Sir Frederick pointed out that banks in Canada generally had been fortunate compared with those in other countries, for, while the banks had made losses, no disaster had developed.

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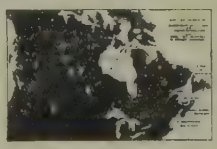
ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Dominion Government has referred to the Supreme Court the question of its power to disallow the British Columbia statute enacting that no Chinese or Japanese should be employed on Provincial Government contracts or undertakings operated under Government leases or concessions (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent).

* *

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Messrs. T. Houghton, Ltd., of 76 Oxford Street, London, W., who are specialists in leather goods, silverware, and cutlery, have a representative stock of ladies' hand bags, gentlemen's letter cases, toilet and manicure sets, cake baskets, sweet dishes, biscuit barrels, tobacco jars, photo frames, silver-mounted scent bottles, walking-sticks, and umbrellas, and leather attaché and writing cases. The very wide range of goods offered may be gathered from the prices of ladies' hand bags, for instance, which range from 12s. 6d. to 10 guineas (a very special line is a real Morocco fitted bag, with double centre, at 21/-); and of their toilet sets in silver, ebony, and tortoise shell, which vary from 35/- to £27 10s.



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B. C. Alexander, *Manager*

EX-SERVICE SETTLERS FOR OVERSEAS.

It is officially stated that no application by ex-Service men and ex-Service women for free passages under the Government scheme of overseas settlement within the Empire will be considered unless they are made on or before December 31. Applications should be made to the nearest employment exchange or to the Overseas Settlement Office, 6, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

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The re-survey of the geological structure of the mines in the Cobalt district by the Ontario Government geologists is now almost completed.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canadian Bankers' Views. From those responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the Bank of Montreal, one looks for enlightenment as to general conditions in Canada. Especially is this the case this year, when both in the Dominion and in the Mother Country problems of the most complex character arising out of the deflation period have to be faced and solved. At the annual meeting of the bank—a cabled summary of which has come to hand this week a valuable and comprehensive survey of general conditions prevailing in Canada, and an outline of the best methods of meeting the problems referred to above were submitted to the shareholders by the president, Sir Vincent Meredith, and by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager. Sir Vincent Meredith characterised the year under review as one of unremitting anxiety, entailing constant attention to the importance of the railway situation owing to its intimate relationship to public finance, and declared he could look for no improvement in conditions so long as the railways continued under "public, that is political ownership and operation." Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor said that Canada must pay the penalty of having mortgaged its future in building superfluous railways and indulging other extravagancies. In dealing with the banking situation, the general manager pointed out that the Canadian banks generally had been fortunate compared with those in other countries, for while they had made losses, no disaster had developed.

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Mining Activity in Ontario. We have on several recent occasions alluded to the increasing activity in the development of the mineral wealth of Ontario, and the leading part taken by British interests in this work. A special correspondent of the Montreal *Star* at Timmins, in an interesting letter, says that whilst very large profits are being realised by the big producing mines in the central part of the Porcupine field, aggressive developments are taking place in the outlying sections of the district. Production, he says, of gold and silver from the Temiskaming mines has reached an aggregate of approximately $72,500 a day. The silver properties are turning out about $675,000 a month, and the gold mines approximately $1,000,000 in the same period. "These facts, taken together with an expected increase in silver output during the next summer to around $1,000,000, and with probable big increases in gold output at the various mines, point to the belief that the aggregate may reach $100,000 a day." The same issue records valuable new silver discoveries around Cobalt, and indicates a vigorous campaign in the coming spring, when it is expected a number of mines may again take their place among the list of producers. All the information to hand lends colour to the belief that Ontario's mineral resources are such as to justify fully the optimistic views indulged both in the Dominion and in this country as to her future as a producer of both the white and yellow metals.

* * *

Industrial Bond Issues. Two interesting industrial bond issues which are now being offered for subscription by the public in Canada, are the 7 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, series A, of the Manitoba Power Co., Ltd., and the 7 per cent. first mortgage collateral bonds of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., of both of which issues some intimation has previously been given in *Canada*. The bonds of the Manitoba Power Co. form part of an issue of $7,500,000, guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, of which over $4,000,000 has already been placed in the United States. The balance is being offered to the public in Canada at the price of 100 and interest, by a group of financial houses composed of Messrs. Nesbitt, Thomson and Co., Rene T. Leclerc, and Aldred and Co. Purchasers of these bonds will be entitled to purchase two shares of the common stock of the company for each $1,000 bond held, at the price of $10 per share if purchased after May 1, 1922, and before January 1, 1923, or at $20 per share within a year from the latter date. Of the Canada Steamship Lines bonds of $2,000,000, forming part of a total issue of $6,000,000, are offered at par and accrued interest by the Municipal Debenture Corporation, Ltd., Credit Canadien Inc., Johnston and Ward, and McCuaig Bros. and Co. The company is, of course, well known to readers of *Canada*. In connection with the public offering it is stated that the total bonds including this issue are covered nearly three times by fixed assets, which were valued by the Canadian Appraisal Company, as at June 30, 1921, at a sum of $12,000,000 in excess of the amount at which they are carried on the company's books; the net earnings of the company for the past five years averaged more than six times the bond interest; since 1914 the company has accumulated a surplus of over $8,500,000.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

A report from Nanaimo, B.C., state that at the Sheriff sale held at that place on November 25, all the properties of the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd., were purchased by Mr. E. B. Ross, of Montreal, the purchase price amounting to $50,000. This company was, of course, the operating company under the Pacific Coast Collieries Ltd., its assets and operations forming the basis for that company, and the security for its first mortgage and collateral trust 6 per cent. bonds, of which $3,000,000 were offered for sale in 1912, a considerable proportion of this issue being sold to investors in Great Britain. In the prospectus of the Pacific Coast Collieries Bond issue the assets were described as follows: Mining plant, equipment, working capital, etc., $1,300,000; timber lands and harbour property, $100,000; coal areas, $6,200,000; and in regard to the coal areas it was stated that "on the South Wellington and the Suquash properties (without taking into account the coal at Boat Harbour, Oyster Bay, and Malcolm Island), there are estimated to be over 200,000,000 tons of coal, of which 115,844,480 have already been proved, which, taken at only 20 cents. per ton in the ground, shows a value of $23,168,896." * * *

The properties were sold at the instance of the company's employés in satisfaction of liens in respect of unpaid wages, and the sale marks the extinction of both the operating and the holding companies. The company's history, as we have remarked before in this column, has been one long drawn out disappointment, but it must come as a fresh shock to learn that properties which were valued some nine years ago at at least $7,750,000, have now fetched only the small sum mentioned above. The report alluded to suggests that Mr. Ross represented the bondholders, and this indicates that some action may have been organised among the larger bondholders to save as much out of the wreck as possible. If so, it is to be hoped that steps will be taken as soon as possible to advise the smaller bondholders in Great Britain, who, after receiving no reports of the company for some years, during which their interest remained unpaid, were shocked by the brief announcement of the impending disaster to the enterprise, and who now await information as to what, if any, equity may remain to them in their investment.

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A report states that the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan has taken steps to amend legislation affecting municipalities with a view to the prevention of defaults and to limiting the current as well as capital expenditure of municipalities.

* * *

For the nine-month period to the end of last September the gross earnings of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. amounted to $4,096,026 representing an increase of $261,310 as compared with the corresponding nine months of 1920. Net earnings for the period were $1,055,019, an increase of $77,075. After allowing for fixed charges for the nine months, $518,734 remained as net divisible income. For October last the gross earnings of the Southern Canada Power Co. amounted to $67,577, an increase of $6,071 as compared with October, 1920. Operating expenses, at $33,283, decreased by $1,183, so that net earnings for the month, which amounted to $34,293, showed the very satisfactory increase of $7,254, representing an increase of 27 per cent.

* * *

From recent tests of the Athabaska oil sands made by practical oil refiners, it is reported to be proved that a cubic yard of these oil sands will yield a barrel of oil, and from other tests made the commercial prospects of these deposits are considered so satisfactory that the construction of a refinery has been proposed and the building of a pipe line from McMurray to Edmonton. As the refinery proposes to pay $4 per barrel for the oil at the point of production, there would appear to be good opportunities for syndicates to acquire tar sand limits and make contracts with the refinery for the delivery of the raw material. An Edmonton firm is forming such a syndicate to operate a 640-acre block of oil sands, the name of whom we shall be glad to send to any of our readers who are interested.

* * *

The results of the year's working of the C.P.R. are awaited with much interest. Up to December 7 the earnings show a decrease of nearly $21,000,000, but so widespread have been the economies effected, and so careful the scrutiny of expenditure, that it is believed that a result will be shown indicating perhaps the greatest triumph of management ever exhibited in a corporation of such size, operating under such abnormal and difficult conditions.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelop

M. J. H.—The name "Canada" is probably derived from the Iroquois word "Kannata," signifying a collection of dwellings.

T. M. L.—The Baronets of Nova Scotia were founded in the reign of Charles I. Patents were granted to about 200 barons, of which 150 still exist.

H.D.—Sixty-two members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force gained the Victoria Cross in the Great War, as also did fourteen Canadians serving in the Imperial Army.

I. S.—You might make enquiries of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, 46 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; the Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2; or the Agent-General for British Columbia, 1 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

SCOT.—Wheat production in the Prairie Provinces in 1921 amounted to 308,925,000 bushels, as compared with 234,138,300 bushels in 1920. Oats totalled 363,185,000 bushels, compared with 314,297,000 in 1920; barley 48,619,000 bushels, as against 40,760,500 bushels; rye 23,113,000 bushels, compared with 8,273,000 bushels. The total area estimated as sown in fall wheat this year for the season of 1922 is 842,400 acres, as compared with 792,200 acres sown in 1920 for 1921.

ANGLO-CANADIAN.—The length of each Dominion Parliament since Confederation has been as follows:—1st Parliament—4 years, 9 months, 15 days. 2nd Parliament—1 year, 4 months. 3rd Parliament—4 years, 5 months, 25 days. 4th Parliament—3 years, 5 months, 28 days. 5th Parliament—4 years, 5 months, 10 days. 6th Parliament—3 years, 9 months, 2 days. 7th Parliament—5 years. 8th Parliament—4 years, 2 months, 26 days. 9th Parliament—3 years, 9 months, 26 days. 10th Parliament—3 years, 9 months, 2 days. 11th Parliament—2 years, 7 months, 28 days. 12th Parliament—6 years. 13th Parliament (dissolved October 4, 1921)—3 years, 7 months, 7 days.

J. T. M.—It is not easy to make any exact comparison; without full knowledge of all facts a comparison may be misleading. Still, it is quite certain that the person in Canada with an earned income of $5,000 per annum would pay very much less in Dominion income tax than he would pay to the British income tax authorities if he was resident in Great Britain. Taking the instance you suggest, a married man with three dependent children, the personal exemption under the Dominion Income Tax Act would be $2,000, and the allowance for children $200 each, so that the taxable income would be $2,400. On this he would be liable for the normal tax of 4 per cent., viz., $96, or about £21 10s. at current rate of exchange. In Great Britain a man with similar family and an earned income of £1,000 a year would be allowed £225 personal exemption, £90 in respect of children and £100 representing 10 per cent. of his earned income, and his taxable income would therefore be £585. On this the tax would be £141 15s., representing 3s. in the £ on £225, and 6s. in the £ on £360. From this he might deduct an allowance in respect of premiums on life insurance which he might carry, which might perhaps amount to, say, £25, in which case his net tax would be about £116. Thus the percentage of the whole income taken by the Dominion income tax would be under 2 per cent., while in Great Britain it would be 11¼ per cent. It is not feasible to compare the taxation on unearned or partly unearned incomes, as this might be materially affected by the source from which the income arose. For instance, in Canada, income arising from investments in the capital stock of companies which have themselves paid the corporation income tax upon their net profits, would be exempted from further taxation as the income of the individual.

—* *—

CANADA'S DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Western Farmer and Mixed Farming.

Although the wheat harvest is likely to be considerably above the average in volume, the Western farmer is not overlooking the desirability of mixing farming (says the "Monthly Commercial Letter" of the Canadian Bank of Commerce). In districts where experience has shown that grain growing is somewhat hazardous, the farmers are turning to dairying, and a moderate demand has arisen for pure-bred Holsteins. The importance of the income from this branch of farming is emphasised by the fact that most of the farmers who find it necessary to borrow money to pay the expenses of threshing are those who are not in possession of an income from dairy products.

"Meanwhile," continues the "Letter," "our exports of dairy products are declining, owing partly, no doubt, to the uncertainty of the markets in the United Kingdom and to the adverse tariff legislation in the United States. In the United Kingdom, which formerly obtained so large a proportion of its dairy products from Canada, there is still a large stock of New Zealand butter obtained under war contracts, which has to be liquidated. This obstacle is one of a number which disappear as conditions generally right themselves in Europe. Competition from New Zealand, Denmark, and Holland has to be reckoned with, but Russia, which has been in the past such a strong competitor, exporting annually for some years prior to the war 225,000,000 lb. of butter, will be out of the market for some time to come. There is reason, therefore, to hope that the market in the United Kingdom for the products of Canadian dairies will improve. Dairying in Western Canada is capable of indefinite expansion and at present its products are meeting with favour from the consumer in the United Kingdom. The stocks of butter in Western creameries are at present very light, the large amount produced during the summer having been satisfactorily disposed of.

"Before the production and marketing of dairy products had attained to present standards of efficiency, the export of Canadian cheese and butter were on a much larger scale than at present. It is of interest to recall that during the fiscal year 1903-04 Canada exported 233,980,716 lb. of cheese, the value of which was $24,184,556, or slightly more than 10 cents per lb., whereas during the fiscal year 1920-21 her exports were 133,620,342 lb., valued, however, at 27.8 cents per lb. At present Ontario factories are being offered only from 15 to 16 cents per lb., as compared with 23½ cents in October, 1920. A decline has also taken place in the exports of butter, which amounted to 34,129,944 lb. in 1902-03, realising 20½ cents per lb., as compared with 9,739,414 lb. in 1920-21, realising 53 cents per lb. In Montreal, at the time of writing, the average price for creamery butter is 38 cents per lb."

* *—

The Bishopric Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ottawa, announce their intention of having an exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition in 1924.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 832. Dec. 17, 1921.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FARMS FOR SALE.

100 ONTARIO FARMS under cultivation, 50 to 200 acres; cattle, grain, fruit, and poultry. Large English and Scotch settlement. No isolation, within 100 miles from Canada's largest cities. Telephone, gas, markets, schools, churches, beautiful country, fine climate, low taxation. Minimum capital £1,000 required. CATALOGUE FROM C. W. WILSON, 16 King Street East, Toronto, Canada.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C. W. R. L. Shanks.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C. G. P. Vanier.
R. C. McMichael, K.C. G. A. Coughlin.
W. F. Chipman, K.C. F. B. Common.
R. O. McMurtry. L. H. Ballantyne.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 222 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

H. N. Chauvin, K.C. P. S. Stewart.
S. S. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allenall." Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

An order for two steamers for the Canadian Lakes has been secured by Messrs. Swan and Hunter, of Wallsend. One will be built at Wallsend and the other at Londonderry.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

H. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. R. Stevens, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o G.P.O., Kingston, Jamaica.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Canconsa.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Correo—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, c/o H.M. Trade Commissioner, Singapore.

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8360.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 3, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

In *Sperling's Journal* the question of "What to do with Germany" is discussed editorially; Hartley Withers deals with "The Problem of Europe"; and Sydney Brooks reviews Viscountess Rhondda's "Life" of her late father.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

An important Canadian manufacturer of ivory buttons is desirous of arranging for their sale in the United Kingdom, and invites enquiries from influential firms prepared to interest themselves in the matter.

An old-established London firm of brokers are prepared to undertake the sale of canned goods generally: salmon, lobsters, fruits, meats, extract of meat, and also cereals. Offers required on a basis of c.i.f. United Kingdom ports, Havre, Hamburg, and Rotterdam.

A London firm of leather merchants are open to represent Canadian producers of glacé kid, black and coloured.

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MERCHANT MARINE AND EXPORT TRADE.

In 1920 the Canadian Government Merchant Marine carried about $50,000,000 worth of Canadian goods overseas. It is rapidly extending its service, keeping busy while the ships of the United States Shipping Board are laid up (says the *Toronto Mail and Empire*). This service is furnishing a big incentive and help to Canadian exporters.

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CANADIAN FLOUR IN THE WEST INDIES.

That the effect of the Canada-West Indies agreement is being particularly felt in the flour trade is reported to the Department of Trade and Commerce by Mr. E. H. Flood, the Trade Commissioner.

The Commissioner states that in 1921 the United States supplied 750,000 tons and Canada 300,000 tons of flour to the West Indies. Since the treaty came into effect the United States trade has fallen off until Canada now supplies the Southern Colonies with three-quarters of their flour.

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JAMAICA'S TARIFF.

A deadlock has been reached in the Jamaica Legislature in regard to the Bill for levying a duty of 15 per cent. on imports from the United Kingdom and Canada and of 20 per cent. on imports from other countries. The elected members refuse to assent to the second reading of the Bill owing to the imperfect system of taxation generally.

The Government (says the Kingston correspondent of *The Times*) withdrew the Bill in order to make way for the consideration of the whole tariff question, the House pledging itself to give Canada and the United Kingdom a preference.

—⁂—

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The November issue of the official *Labour Gazette*, published at Ottawa, states that at the beginning of October the percentage of unemployed among members of Trade Unions stood at 8.5 as compared with 8.7 at the beginning of September and with 3.3 at the beginning of October, 1920. Much short time continued to be indicated by a large number of the unions making returns. According to reports received from over 5,000 employers, employment was in somewhat greater volume than in the preceding month, although the situation continued to be decidedly less favourable than during October of last year.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during October was less than during either September, 1921, or October, 1920. No new strikes were reported during the month. Sixteen strikes were carried over from the previous month, involving about 2,220 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of about 54,704 working days. None of these strikes was reported as having terminated during the month.

—⁂—

A serious explosion occurred on December 7 in the refrigerating engine-room of the Canadian Produce Warehouse, Surrey Commercial Docks, London, considerable damage being done. Two men were injured.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

C.P.R.

Southampton to Halifax and New York.

Friday, January 20.—**Empress of Scotland.*

Liverpool to St. John, N.B.

Saturday, December 17.—*Minnedosa.*
Friday, December 30.—*Metagama.*
Friday, January 6.—**Empress of Britain.*
Tuesday, January 17.—†*Montcalm.*
Friday, January 27.—**Empress of France.*
Friday, February 3.—*Melita.*
Wednesday, February 15.—†*Montcalm.*
Friday, February 24.—*Minnedosa.*
Friday, March 3.—*Melita.*
Friday, March 10.—*Metagama*
Friday, March 17.—†*Montcalm.*
Saturday, March 25.—*Minnedosa.*
Saturday, April 1.—*Melita.*
Tuesday, April 11.—**Empress of Britain.*

* Three-class steamer. † New steamer.

Glasgow to St. John, N.B.

Saturday, January 14.—*Tunisian.*
Saturday, February 4.—*Pretorian.*

Southampton to St. John, N.B.

Friday, January 13.—*Corsican.*
Friday, February 3.—*Scandinavian*

Vancouver to China and Japan.

January 5, *Empress of Russia;* February 2, *Empress of Asia.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—January 13, *Niagara;* February 10, *Makura;* March 17, *Niagara.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax and New York.

Tuesday, January 10.—*Scythia.*

London to Halifax.

Wednesday, February 15.—*Saxonia.*

Southampton and Cherbourg to Halifax.

Tuesday, January 3.—*Saxonia.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax and Portland.

Thursday, January 12.—*Canada.*
Thursday, January 26.—*Vedic.*

Canadian Government Merchant Marine (Freight).

Liverpool to St. John.

Thursday, January 5.—*Canadian Explorer.*

London to St. John.

Tuesday, December 20—*Canadian Gunner.*

Glasgow to Montreal or St. John.

Friday, January 7.—*Canadian Navigator.*

Cardiff or Swansea to St. John.

Saturday, December 24. — *Canadian Warrior.*

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.

Thursday, December 15.—*Manchester Brigade.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Metagama*, December 18; *Empress of France*, December 20; *Melita*, December 31.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Olympic*, December 17; *Albania*, December 19; *Aquitania*, December 20; *Baltic*, December 23.

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THE RASMUSSEN EXPEDITION.

M. Lindow, one of the Greenland trade inspectors, who accompanied Knud Rasmussen in the first part of his expedition, has arrived in Newfoundland, having travelled through Labrador according to plan (says the Copenhagen correspondent of *The Times*.) In a private message from St. John's he reports that Rasmussen's expedition arrived at Lyon Inlet, in the Melville Peninsula, at the beginning of October, after a difficult crossing, and has now started west for the Eskimo settlements on the north coast of America.

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Under the proposed agreement between the Australian House of Representatives and the Amalgamated Wireless Company for a direct commercial wireless service between Australia and the United Kingdom, there will be stations in the United Kingdom and also a station in Canada for distributing traffic throughout North America.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Mr. J. Obed Smith, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. W. C. Noxon, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, 86 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Adam, Charles M., Prince Rupert—24 Hay Street, Elgin, Scotland.
Armour, R. J., Perth, Ont.—c/o Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

B.

Borden, Mrs. H. P., Ottawa—60 Queensborough Terrace.

C.

Crandell, Franklin, Calgary—3 Regent Street.
Cohen, A., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.

E.

Etches, Major C. T. W., Montreal—28 Clifton Avenue, West Hampstead.
Elder, Miss R., Toronto—94 Denbigh Street, S.W.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres
One Price. No Extras **7/6**

Elder, Miss H., Toronto—c/o League of Empire, 124 Belgrave Road.

F.

Farish, J. B., and Mrs., Yarmouth, N.S.—Hotel Metropole.

G.

Gosling, A. C. N., Newfoundland—Cavendish Hotel.

H.

Hellings, E. A., Montreal—30 Holmbush Road, Putney Hill.
Hancock, Thomas, Port Arthur—393 Kingston Road, Merton.

K.

Kydd, W., Montreal—St. Pancras Hotel.
Kent, Dr. H. V., Mrs., and Beryl, Truro, N.S.—20 Kensington Gardens Square, W.2.
Knight, Dr. J. S., Newfoundland—Strand Palace Hotel.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS
For Gentlemen and Ladies. 'Phone: Sydenham 1667
JAN. 5.—Holiday Tour. ALGERIA, TUNISIA .. .. .. 24 days **69 Gns.**
FEB. 3.—Great Cities of ITALY .. .. 5 weeks **98 Gns.**
FEB. 6.—MYSTIC WONDERLAND OF NORTH AFRICA "the Garden of Allah" (de luxe)..31-33 days **115 Gns.**
MAR. 15.—SPAIN & MOROCCO .. 5 weeks **125 Gns.**
Programmes of these and other tours from
MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

M.

McMurtry, Dr. S. O., Montreal—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
MacLatchy, R. G., Halifax—London Hospital College, Turner Street, E.1.
Macpherson, Dr. Cluny, C.M.G., Newfoundland—Langham Hotel.
Montizambert, Capt. H. B., Winnipeg—22 Henrietta Street, W.C.2.
Mills, Mrs. and Miss, Chatham, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.

N.

Norman, Dr. and Mrs. H., Edmonton—c/o Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street.

O.

Outerbridge, B. G., St. John's, Newfoundland—c/o Holmwood and Holmwood, 17 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

R.

Ross, Dr. Hugh, New Glasgow, N.S.—Cambrian Hotel, 23 Upper Woburn Place.

S.

Scudamore, Major T. V., Vancouver—12 York Street, Baker Street.

ROBERTS & SHORT
NAVAL, MILITARY, SPORTING AND CIVIL TAILORS,
4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES', LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

Sacks, R. G., Galt—69 Shepherd's Bush Road, W.6.

W.

Watt, Hugh Sholto, Victoria—6 Church Road, Hampstead.
Wise, Mrs. Singleton, Vancouver—16 Talgarth Mansions, W.14.
Wills, Guy, Toronto—Cyprus Hotel, Finchley.

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BRIGHTER BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Feeling of Confidence Reported Stronger.

Generally speaking, business conditions throughout Canada are brighter; wholesale trade is more active; and the feeling of confidence noticeable during the past two months is stronger than at any previous corresponding period during that time, says a recent trade report of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, quoted by the Union Bank of Canada in one of its Circular Letters. The report, however states that there are districts, such as South Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta, which are giving concern.

Montreal and the Province of Quebec find wholesalers in dry goods, hardware, grocery reporting an increase in orders; woollen trade only fair; boots and shoes slightly improved; and seasonable clothing lines active. Wintry weather seems to have improved trade.

In Toronto wholesale trade is reported active, the improvement having worked up slowly but surely, and being viewed with better confidence in consequence. Retail trade has improved with more seasonable weather. Collections are reported fair.

Winnipeg wholesalers are in a better frame of mind and view the winter situation with confidence. Certain lines are very active, and fair business is being done in boots and shoes, furniture, dry goods, groceries, and musical instruments. Retail trade is more active and stores are now entering upon their holiday trade.

Regina and Saskatchewan reports state that wholesalers find a slight improvement, but are only selling to first-class acounts. Retail trade is slightly improved. Farmers are holding wheat, and collections are very poor indeed.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.
Fancy Articles of Every Description.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

AMERICAN PLATELESS DENTISTRY.
Highly Recommended by the Profession.
Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10 Duke St., Manchester Square
(nr. Selfridges), **W.1.** *Tel. Mayfair 1359.*

MACKLEM,
Photographer,
16 Brook St., New Bond St., LONDON, W.1.
PICTORIAL CAMERA PORTRAITURE,
Everyone invited to visit Studio.
Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Chambers's Journal."

Chambers's Journal well maintains its usual high standard of interest and entertainment of a varied character, while the Christmas supplement contains some particularly good stories, notably "The Regeneration of William Beverley," by L. C. Douthwaite ("Pioneer"), a brisk and breezy tale of the Canadian West. There are also excellent stories by H. Mortimer Batten, G. Appleby Terrill, Lancelot Luard, A. W. Arnold, and Sir James Balfour Paul, amongst others, and Canadians will be interested to note that a new serial by Alan Sullivan will start in the January number. The articles cover a wide range of subjects. Sheriff Orr, K.C., writes on "Some Humours of the Law Courts"; Clive Holland, on "Strange Hobbies of Collectors"; "Peke," on "Kings and Commoners in West Africa"; and James G. Sinclair, on "A Salmon-Run in Northern British Columbia"; while Henry Leach, in "The Heart of Things," discourses on "that place of mixtures"—Tetuan.

"English Review."

In the *English Review* Austin Harrison discusses "Ireland and the League of Nations" and "The Reparations Nonsense"; and Alan Sullivan writes on "What We Want America to Know." Other contributions are: "Liberty," by Sir Bampfylde Fuller; "Shakespeare Need Not Apply" (a criticism of our educational methods), by Herbert E. Palmer; "An Estimate of Civilisation," by H. F. Ambrose; and "Wat Tyler and the Phœnix," by S. O.; while *Theatre-Craft* contains articles on "The Contemporary Theatre," "Historical Plays," "Wagner and Earthbound Producers," and "Chamber-Drama," with some London and Munich designs for "Heartbreak House."

"World's Work."

The *World's Work* contains a further chapter from "The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page," showing how England bore herself "under the stress of war." The American attitude, as it may affect the Washington Conference, is discussed under the title, "League or Association," and another article on the relations between the two great English-speaking peoples is contributed by James H. Collins, who writes on "The Yankee Trader's Trouble with John Bull." Prominence is given to an article by John A. Cooper, on "Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada," which is accompanied by some interesting photographs; and other contents include "The Land of Opportunity," by E. T. Raymond, in which the career of Lord Reading is given as showing how the idle apprentice may make good if he has the right opportunity; "The German Plot in Mexico," by Joseph Tumulty; and "The Bolshevist Threat to India," by Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah.

—* *—

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